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With Supplement:
The King at Norwich. **SIXPENCE.**

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1. MR. JOHN DUMPHREYS (UNIONIST).

2. MR. SPENCER LEIGH HUGHES (LIBERAL).

3. DR. ALFRED SALTER (SOCIALIST).

THE CORNERS OF BERMONDSEY'S POLITICAL TRIANGLE: THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE RIVAL PARTIES.

As has become usual, there were three candidates who offered themselves for election, a Unionist, a Liberal, and a Socialist.

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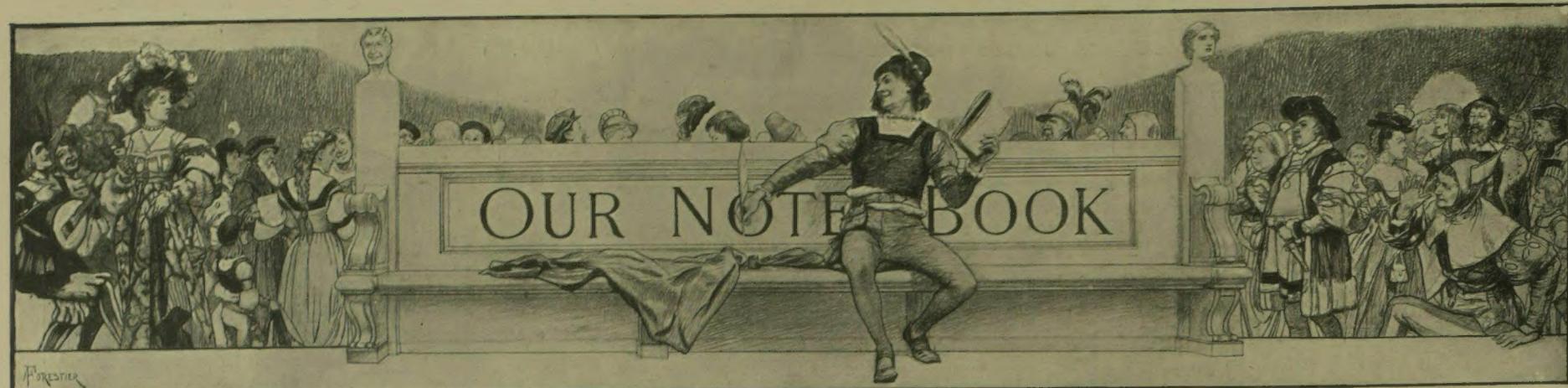
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All possible precautions were taken to ensure the safety of the Tsar while he was on Italian soil, and the peaceful meeting of the Emperor and the King was held under what may be fairly described as war conditions. 22,000 troops were employed to guard the railway alone, and at Racconigi itself were 500 cavalry, 600 cyclist bersaglieri, 1500 carabiniers, 4800 infantry, and 600 policemen. To these must be added a veritable army of detectives. At the Court banquet, the Tsar said: "I am confident that our Governments will . . . contribute by constant and trustful co-operation not only to a rapprochement between Italy and Russia in conformity with the mutual interest of the two countries, but also to the peace of the world." He further expressed his pleasure at being present at Racconigi on the anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen of Italy.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE was a time, for all I know, when this page of this periodical was occupied by facts. If so, I ask the oldest readers to remember their youth and imagine that I am curiously narrating the following incidents as having happened lately in London.

Last Wednesday, the *Spectator* published a soothing and well-balanced article called "Our English Weather." The weather, it seems, is temperate; so was the article. On the whole, however, it maintained that the English climate was mild and required little artificial help for any Londoner inheriting the Viking Blood. As a result of this, the head of a famous firm selling asbestos stoves withdrew all its advertisements from the *Spectator*, saying that it grieved his logical mind that artificial warmth should be called needful in one part of the paper and needless in another.

In the *Clarion*, which is probably the most solidly popular and prosperous of Socialist papers, a hearty old leveller uttered the opinion: "Dirt often means Work; and there are better men among the Great Unwashed than among the Great Unworking." Blink's Soap, which had previously advertised in the paper, withdrew its advertisements, after making the editor the fair offer that he should cease to be a Socialist.

In the *Art Journal* the President of the Royal Academy wrote to the following effect: "Whatever other disadvantages it may have entailed, there can be little doubt that the early Greek practice of going without clothes in early youth and on ceremonial occasions did much to perfect that exquisite knowledge of the poise and changes of the body which have made the art of Hellas immortal." Several West-End tailors immediately withdrew their advertisements.

The *English Review*, which pays special attention to poetry, included lately a poem by Mr. W. B. Yeats, beginning with the two lines—

Let there be nought for the night, Kil
Cronach,
Between my head and the good grey rain.

The advertisers of Parkinson's Patent Umbrella entered into a long and painful correspondence with the proprietors of the magazine, which ended in the disappearance of their old and familiar advertisement.

The *Westminster Gazette*, criticising the lighter drama in the ordinary course of its journalistic duty, remarked that one particular play, produced by Mr. George Edwardes, had not a very good libretto. Mr. George Edwardes was suddenly torn and racked with a degrading sense of inconsistency. He could not bear the *Westminster Gazette* to be so disconnected in its ideas. Somebody else said his play was bad in the very same paper in which he, with a more detached judgment, said it was good. He withdrew his advertisement from the paper.

Now among those six utterly and ravingly nonsensical anecdotes, one actually happened. But, upon my honour, I do not think that a rational person, unread in the English papers, could tell me which. The whole proposition belongs, not to topsy-turvydom (for topsy-turvydom is logical), but to some sphere inconceivable to the ordinary human intellect. We all knew that there were advertisements in papers; and some of us, when exhausted by the articles, have much amusement out of them. But

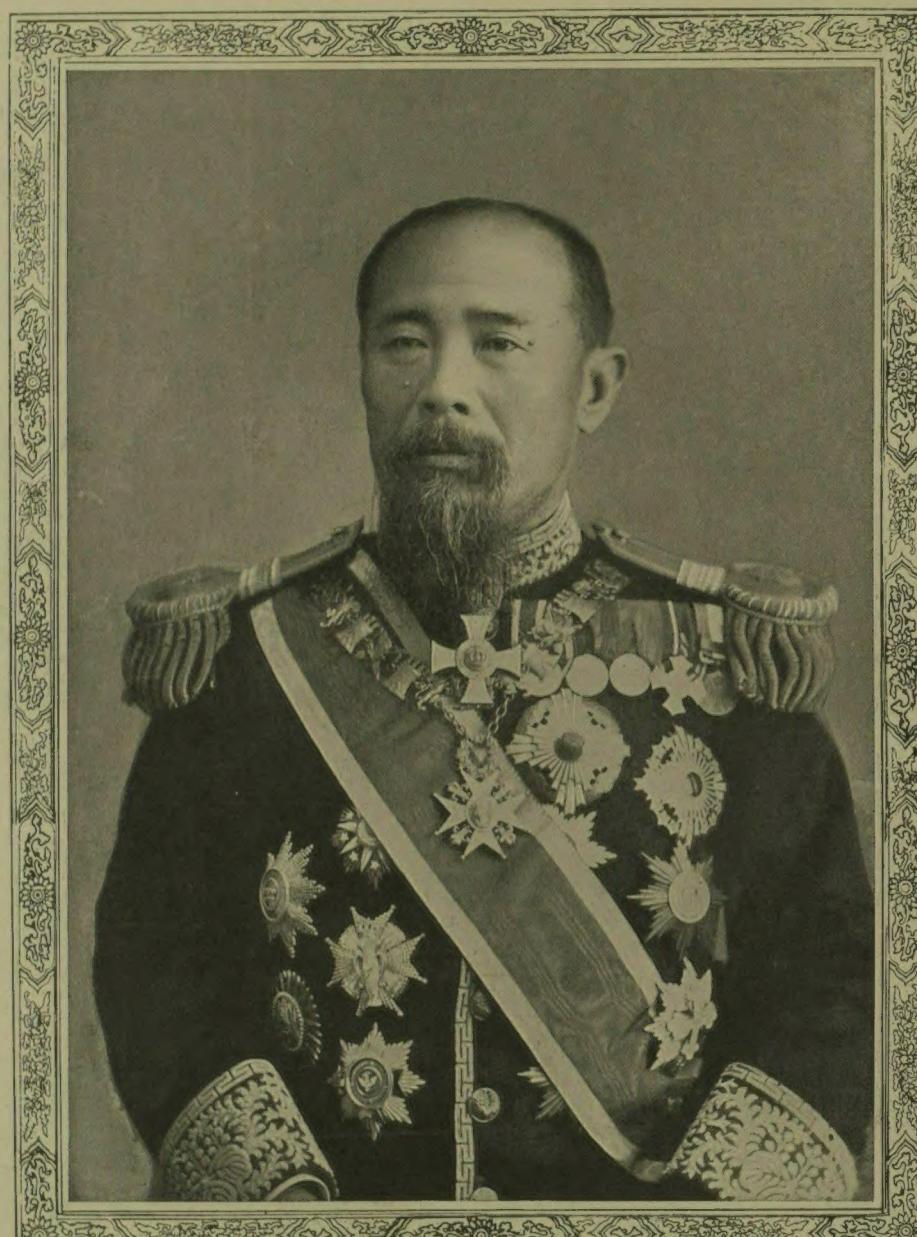
it never crossed the brain of any man in his five wits that the articles had to square with the advertisements. We never supposed that the prose articles by biologists and physicians were to be modelled on those sombre paragraphs which begin with a young man feeling worn and nervous in Glasgow and end with Tompkinson's Tonic. We did not suppose that the poetry of a paper existed permanently, as it were, under the eye of the fluent poet of Bungay's Saving Salts. Yet this is the claim that has quite seriously been

despair of his right hand (or left leg) that there begins to be hope for his whole body. There is something about the cool nature of Mr. George Edwardes's suggestion which may serve to bring all journalism to its senses. If we are really to write up to the advertisements, I think it would pay us better to write the advertisements. If I am to be controlled by Smith's Soap I think I may as well be paid by Smith's Soap: Smith has probably much more money than any honest newspapers. Of course

Mr. Edwardes and his friends do not say in so many words that they object to all criticism. They always say (the phrases are charmingly settled and stereotyped) that they do not object to fair criticism. I have met hundreds of men who said that they would not object to a fair criticism, but I never met one man who admitted that he had received one. But Mr. Edwardes disposes finally of his own case in this respect by saying that the *Westminster Gazette* criticism was obviously inspired by malice and spite. Now this is a smashing test; this is *always* the thing that people say when they have literally nothing else to say. If a critic tells a particular lie, that particular lie can be pointed out. If he misses a specific point, that point can be explained. If he is really wrong in this or that, it will be on this or that that the insulted person will eagerly pounce. But "malice and spite" are vague words which will never be used except when there is really nothing to pounce on. If a man says that I am a dwarf, I can invite him to measure me. If he says I am a cannibal, I can invite him to dinner. If he says I am a coward, I can hit him. If he says I am a miser, I can give him half-a-sovereign. But if he says I am fat and lazy (which is true), the best I can answer is that he speaks out of malice and spite. Whenever we see that phrase, we may be almost certain that somebody has told the truth about somebody else

Therefore, as I say, there is hope in the very hugeness of the wrong. For it may be observed in history that most tyrannies have fallen, not by an ultimate act of rebellion, but by a final and indefensible declaration of despotism. Man, because he is the image of God, would rather have even the practice of wrong than the theory of it. He would rather endure tyranny than admit tyranny. Therefore most of the rebellions against oppression have been made, not at the moment when the oppressor first began to oppress, but only at the moment when the oppressor first declared himself as such. It was when Gesler put his own hat on top of a pole to be worshipped that William Tell arose. Probably Gesler had put a number of other people's heads on poles, without in any way attracting Tell from drinking ale or practising archery in his back garden.

Cæsar was assassinated because he was trying to be a king, not because he had already become an autocrat. What smashed the Stuarts was their divine right, not any of their human wrong. It is always the *claim* that maddens men, much more than the acts. There is never any real revolt against any human abuse, until it has made its open and monstrous claim upon humanity. It is due to Mr. Edwardes to say that he has been brave enough to make the first full and precise claim for the complete subordination of art to money. Now that the despot has declared himself (and even tried to be crowned at Westmister), we may look to men for the revolt.



THE MAKER OF MODERN JAPAN ASSASSINATED: THE LATE PRINCE ITO.

Prince Hirobumi Ito, who was assassinated on Tuesday by a Korean at Harbin in Manchuria, has been called "The Bismarck of Japan," and is credited with having been the chief pioneer of Japanese progress on the lines of Western civilisation. He was born in 1838, and as a young man, in 1863, while in Shanghai, left by stealth and journeyed to London, where he first became impressed with the advantages of European culture. Returning to Japan, he was made Governor of Hidaka in 1868, and in the following year he was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance. Since then he had four times been Prime Minister, and had paid several more visits to Europe, on the last occasion in 1901-2, afterwards receiving the G.C.B. from King Edward VII. He was chiefly instrumental in framing the Japanese Constitution. He resigned his position as Premier of Japan in 1901, and became President of the Privy Council. During and after the war with Russia he was chosen to arrange terms between Japan and Korea, and received the rank of Prince for his services, having been previously known as the Marquis Ito. He had recently been President-General in Korea, where he had complete control of the Emperor and the Government, and, it is said, ruled with a rod of iron and incurred the hatred of the people.

made; it has been made (for I rend the veil otherwise impenetrable) by Mr. George Edwardes against the *Westminster Gazette*. Mr. George Edwardes, being (in the ordinary sense) sane, does in cold blood declare that the text of a paper must be altered to suit its advertisements. To hear that is like hearing the crack of Doom. On occasions like this one has a sense as of the universe being in travail. Something seems ready to burst. I rather think it must be laughter.

Yet in this case there is hope as well as despair. Indeed, there is hope because there is despair; it is when the invalid has the courage to

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6. THE ORIGINAL OIL SKETCH OF A REPUTED LEONARDO DA VINCI PICTURE WHICH WAS MADE BY MR. A. D. LUCAS, AND AFTER WHICH, SAYS MR. COOKSEY, R. C. LUCAS MADE THE WAX BUST.

As we noted in our issue of October 16, a life-size wax bust attributed to Leonardo Da Vinci has been purchased by Doctor Bode for the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, Berlin. It is now asserted by Mr Charles F. Cooksey, the well-known Southampton auctioneer, that the bust in question was made about the middle of the last century by Richard Cockle Lucas, a versatile sculptor of the day. Further, Mr. Lucas's son, Mr. A. D. Lucas, who is living in Southampton, has stated in an interview that he himself, as a youth of eighteen, helped his father in the making of the bust, by preparing the material (candle-ends bought at a shop to which West End servants sold candle-ends by weight) and by painting the flowers in the hair. Mr. Cooksey's story of the bust is that an art-dealer named Buchanan took to R. C. Lucas a reputed picture by Leonardo Da Vinci. This picture Mr. Lucas's son, Albert Durer Lucas, copied in oils. Then, the elder Lucas was asked whether he could reproduce the subject of the picture in the form of a wax bust. This, says Mr. Cooksey, he did. The worn appearance of the bust is claimed to have been caused by exposure to the weather. During this period of exposure the arms were knocked off. The draping of the figure in the photograph of the bust said to be by R. C. Lucas is, says Mr. Cooksey in a letter to us, "accounted for by the fact that the ladies of Southampton in the early Victorian age were rather shy of the nude in public." A section of the German Press resents the suggestion that the bust is not the work of Leonardo Da Vinci, and describes the doubting attitude as a "whine caused by British anger over a lost opportunity." Meantime, it appears that those who believe in the authenticity of the bust do not deny that it is the one known to Messrs. Cooksey and Lucas, but declare that R. C. Lucas did not make it.

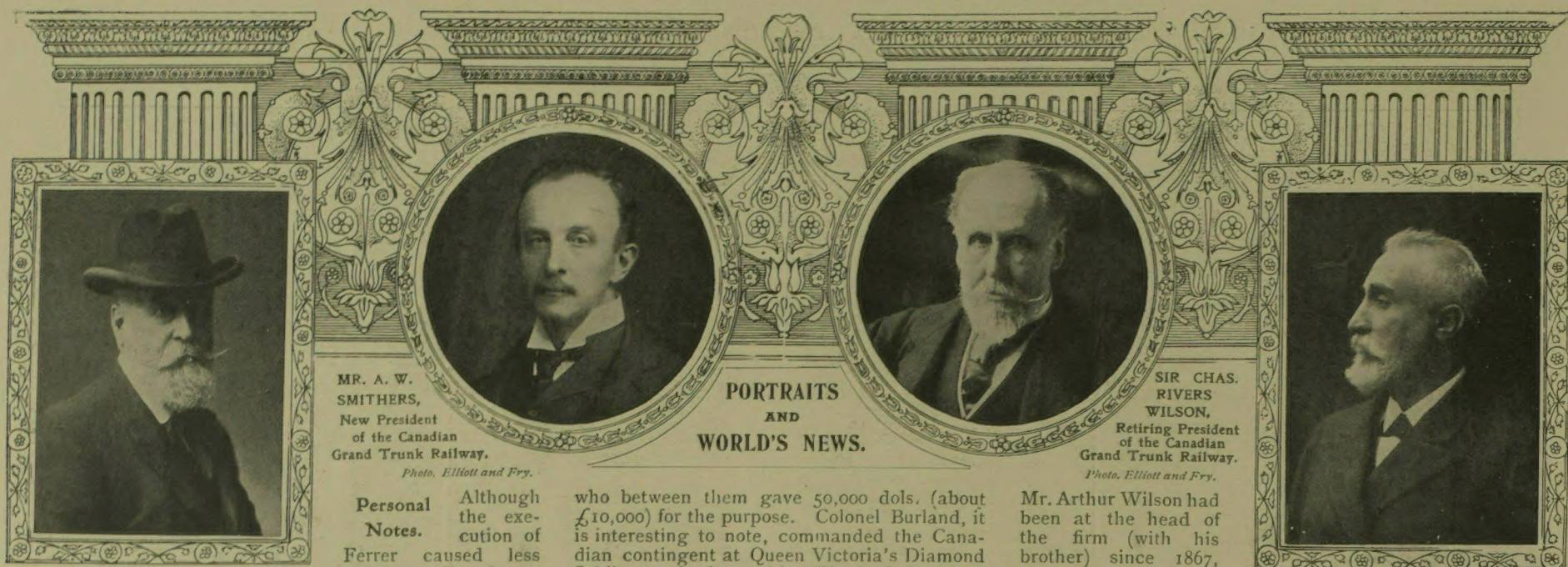


Photo. Topical.
SEÑOR MORET,
Premier of the New Liberal Government in Spain.

the Government, for an upheaval in the Cortes last week caused the sudden resignation of Señor Maura, the Conservative Premier, and his Cabinet. Many people considered Señor Maura responsible for the very summary carrying out of the sentence on Señor Ferrer, and it was even rumoured in some quarters that King Alfonso had reproached the late Premier for not giving him time to consider a reprieve. The new Premier, Señor Moret, the leader of the Liberal Party in Spain, formed a new Government with great promptitude. It is said that he is opposed to the continuance of the Riff campaign, and that his policy will include the publication of the details of the Ferrer trial, the grant of an amnesty to political and Press offenders, the suppression of the Press censorship, and the re-establishment of civil rule at Barcelona. "At my age," he is reported to have said, "power has no great attraction. But, in view of the feeling against Spain abroad, I resolved to respond to my country's call."

Aberdeen University has in its new Principal, Dr. George Adam Smith, a well-known authority on the geography of the Holy Land, whose knowledge is based on personal travel. Dr. Smith, who is just fifty-three, has been for the last seventeen years Professor of Old Testament Language, Literature, and Theology at the United Free Church

Photo. Annan.
THE REV. PROF. GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D.,
Appointed Principal of Aberdeen University.

College, Glasgow. He has written many books, those on his special subject being regarded as standard works. His "Life of Henry Drummond" is, perhaps, best known to the general public. He has lectured on various subjects at American Universities and in London.

Great interest was aroused by the announcement that Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, was likely to be offered the position of first Governor-General of United South Africa. Mr. Gladstone, who is the youngest son of the "G.O.M.", entered Parliament as member for Leeds in 1880, and has held the seat ever since. He began his Parliamentary career as private secretary to his father, and has since held a succession of offices, including those of Financial Secretary to the War Office, Under-Secretary to the Home Office, and First Commissioner of Works. He was Chief Liberal Whip when the party was in opposition, and became Home Secretary in 1905.

It is not often that the opener of a new building performs the ceremony from a distance of three thousand miles, as was the case when his Majesty last week opened by cable the Royal Edward Institute for Tuberculosis at Montreal. The building was erected through the munificence of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Burland and his sisters,

Photo. Giroux.
LIEUT.-COL. JEFFREY H. BURLAND,
Founder of the Institute at Montreal which
the King Opened by Cable.

private ownership in the world), but Mr. Arthur Wilson and his elder brother, the late Lord Nunburnholme, did much to develop the business to its present importance. Their fleet now numbers about one hundred ships.

Photo. Lafayette.
THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P.,

Who, it is said, will be Offered the Post of Governor of United South Africa.

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retiring in 1890 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. His son joined when he retired, and between

[Continued overleaf.]



Photo. Tierney and Drinkwater.
THE LATE MR. ARTHUR WILSON,
The Well-known Shipowner and Sportsman.
FROM THE PORTRAIT BY COPE.

It was the late Mr. Arthur Wilson's father who founded the great shipping firm of Thomas Wilson and Sons, of Hull (the largest of

Mr. Arthur Wilson had been at the head of the firm (with his brother) since 1867, and he took a practical and philanthropic interest in all matters affecting the welfare of Hull. He had also been Sheriff of the city and High Sheriff of Yorkshire. For twenty-five years he was Master of the Holderness Hunt, whose members presented him with the portrait reproduced on this page. It was unveiled by Lord Herries on Jan. 12, 1904.

After fourteen years' service as President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson has retired, and at a recent meeting of the company Mr. Alfred Waldron Smithers was elected to the post. There was some discussion on the subject of the retiring chairman's pension, which is £1500 per annum (the salary having been £4000 per annum), but the vote eventually went in favour of the pension being granted by a large majority. Sir Charles, who was born in 1831, was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. He entered the Treasury in 1856, and from 1874-94 was Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office. From 1877-79 he was Finance Minister in Egypt, and received the Order of the Medjidie (first class). His successor, Mr. Smithers, has been on the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway for more than fourteen years, and for the past five years Vice-President. He has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1873, but at the end of this year he intends to retire, and devote himself wholly to the duties of the Grand Trunk chairmanship.

Our contemporary, the *Morning Post*, has had a year of mourning, for not long after the death of the proprietor, the late Lord Glenesk, has followed that of the general manager, Mr. Edward Peacock. Mr. Peacock, who was born in 1850, was educated at Walsall and at King's College, London. He worked his way up in journalism, and his connection with the *Morning Post* dated from 1869, when he joined the staff as a reporter. He was also for twelve years connected with the *Globe*. He had long acted as honorary secretary of the Savage Club, and he took a leading part in founding the Institute of Journalists.

Fred. Turner, whose portrait we

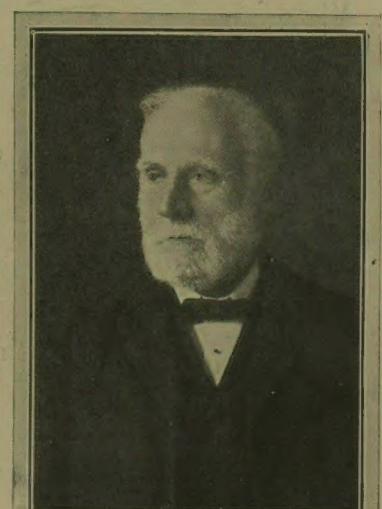


Photo. Mills.
THE LATE MR. EDWARD EDEN PEACOCK,
Manager of the "Morning Post."

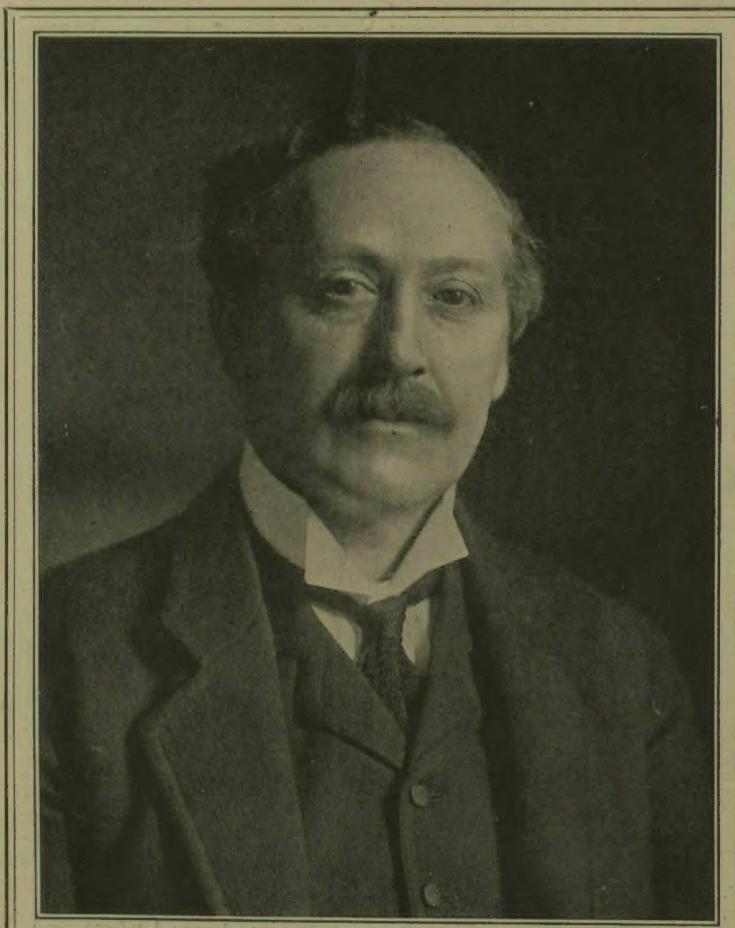


Photo. Lafayette.
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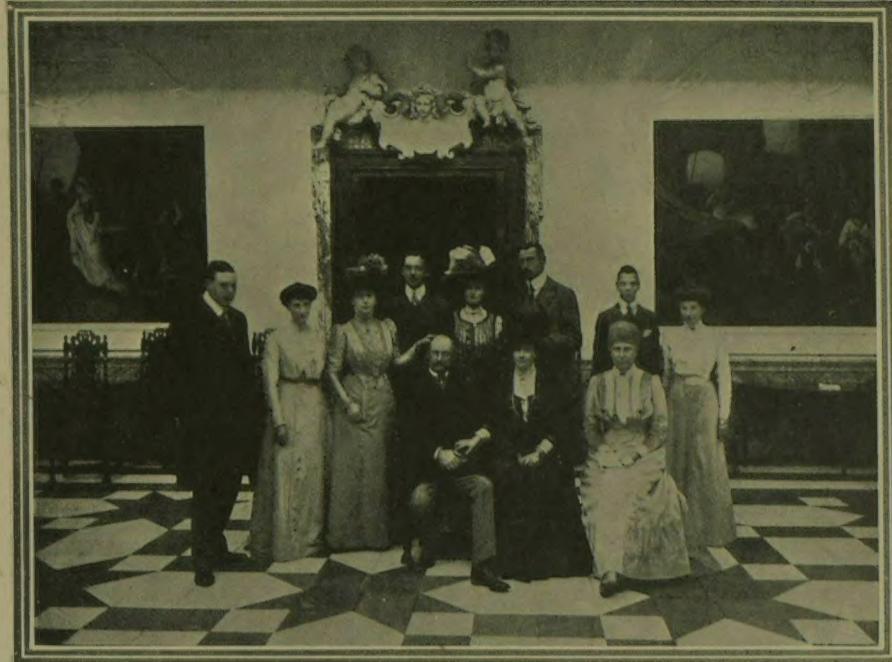
Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR. FREDERICK TURNER,
A Well-known Citizen of Ipswich.

MATTERS PERSONAL AND GENERAL.



A DAVID OF THE RIFFIAN FORCES: THE SLING IN USE AGAINST THE SPANISH AT MELILLA.

It will be remembered that in a recent issue we gave a photograph showing the Davids of the Spanish army at Melilla—that is to say, Spanish infantrymen using slings for throwing bombs against the Rifians. We now illustrate a Riffian David using a sling of more archaic pattern to throw a stone. In sending us the sketch from which this drawing was made, our correspondent says: "During Marina's retirement upon Zeluan after his reconnaissance in force, the Moors pressed right up to the Spanish bayonets."



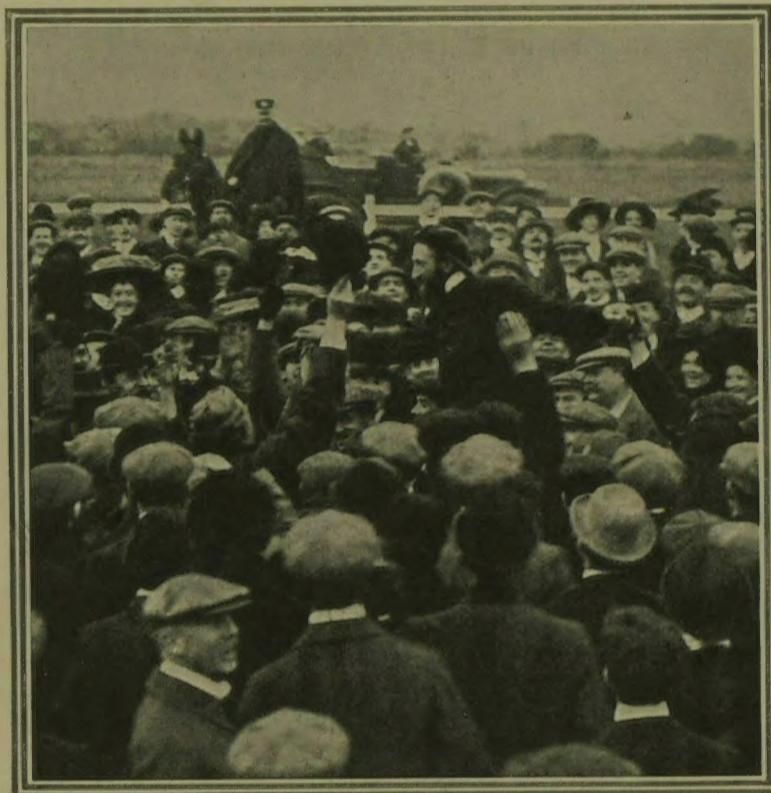
TAKEN FOR THE QUEEN'S COLLECTION AND FOR A FEW OF HER INTIMATE FRIENDS: A ROYAL GROUP AT FRIEDENSBORG CASTLE.

This photograph was taken by Mr. Danielsen, of Copenhagen, who was specially commanded by the Queen to take a group, so that she might have a souvenir of her visit to Copenhagen. Her Majesty posed the group herself. She is the third figure from the left, standing with her hand on the King of Denmark's chair. In the group are included Princess Thyra, the King of Denmark, the Empress Marie of Russia, the Queen of Denmark, the Crown Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Viggo, and Princess Dagmar.



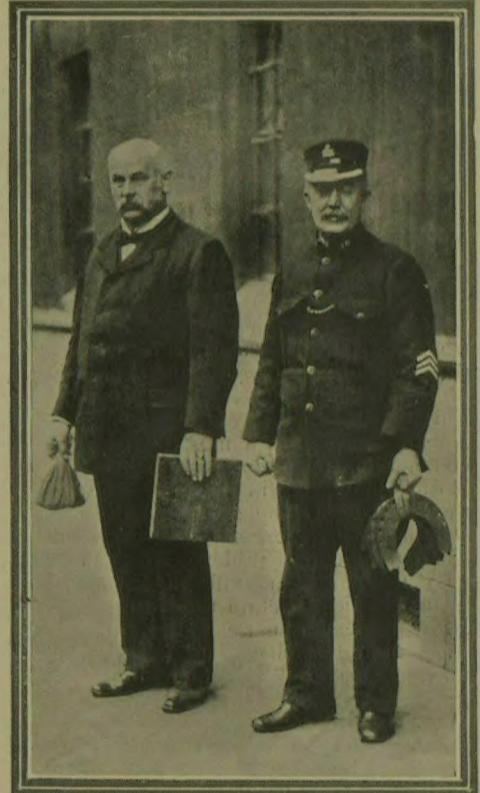
Photo, Rapid.
THE FIRST WOMAN TO FLY ALONE:
MME. DELAROCHE.

Mme. Delaroche has already made two flights alone on a Voisin biplane, both of them at Chalons Camp. On the first occasion she flew for some three hundred yards; on the second she flew two circuits of the aerodrome, a distance of about four miles.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
THE AVIATOR WHO JUMPED OVER RAILS AND SPECTATORS ON A BLÉRIOT,
CHEERING LE BLON AFTER THE ACCIDENT AT DONCASTER.

Caught by the wind, Le Blon made a speedy descent, and, when he saw that he was about to strike the rails of the course, a speedier ascent, which caused his machine to jump the rails, and to charge towards the other rails and the spectators. The only thing was to jump both people and rails, and this Le Blon, with remarkable presence of mind, contrived to do. The crowd cheered him and carried him shoulder-high.

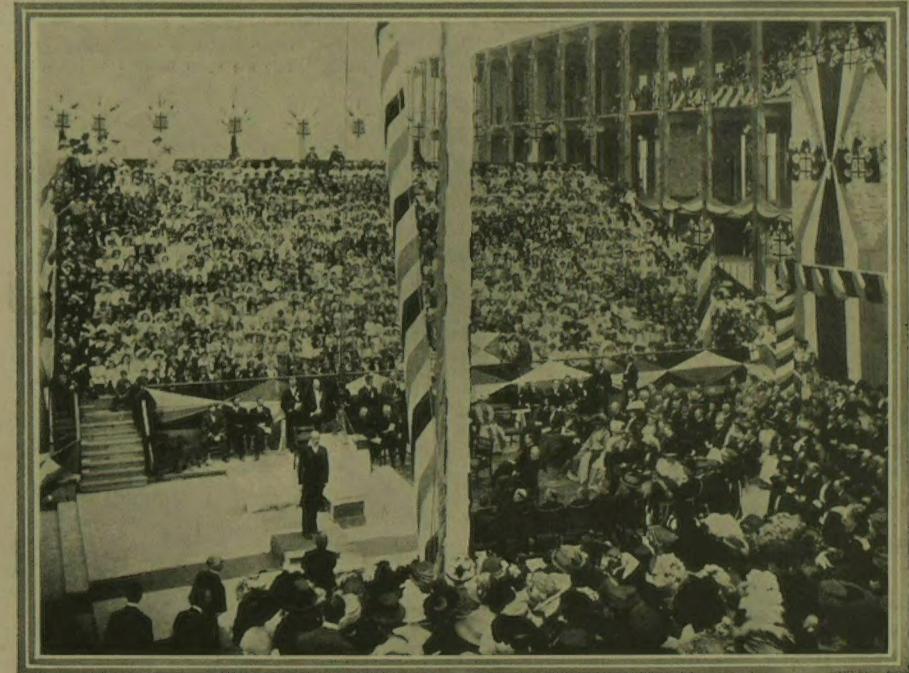


HORSESHOES USED AS RENT FOR 500 YEARS,
TAKING QUIT-RENTS TO THE LAW COURTS.
In a tenure of land in the parish of St. Clement Danes is a stipulation that the holder shall present annually to the King six horseshoes and sixty-one nails. The horseshoes have been used for over five hundred years.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
A DEMONSTRATION OF 100,000 MILITANT PROTESTANTS: A GREAT MEETING
IN FAVOUR OF MR. GEORGE WISE.

Some 100,000 people took part in a great demonstration at Liverpool on Saturday last, in connection with the return of Mr. George Wise, the Protestant leader, to Walton Gaol. After the recent religious riots, Mr. Wise was ordered to give up not to hold Bible-class parades. He refused, went to gaol, was released pending an appeal, had the appeal dismissed, and has now returned to prison. He was escorted to the gaol gate by thousands of sympathisers.



NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FOR "THE GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE": EARL GREY
REPLYING TO AN ADDRESS BY THE PREMIER OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, recently laid the corner-stone of the new Government Buildings at Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan. In reply to an address by the Premier, the Hon. Walter Scott, Earl Grey said that he highly appreciated the fact that it had fallen to him to preside over the official birth of both the two great sister provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan. "You are justified," he said, "in cherishing the ambition of becoming the Granary of the Empire."

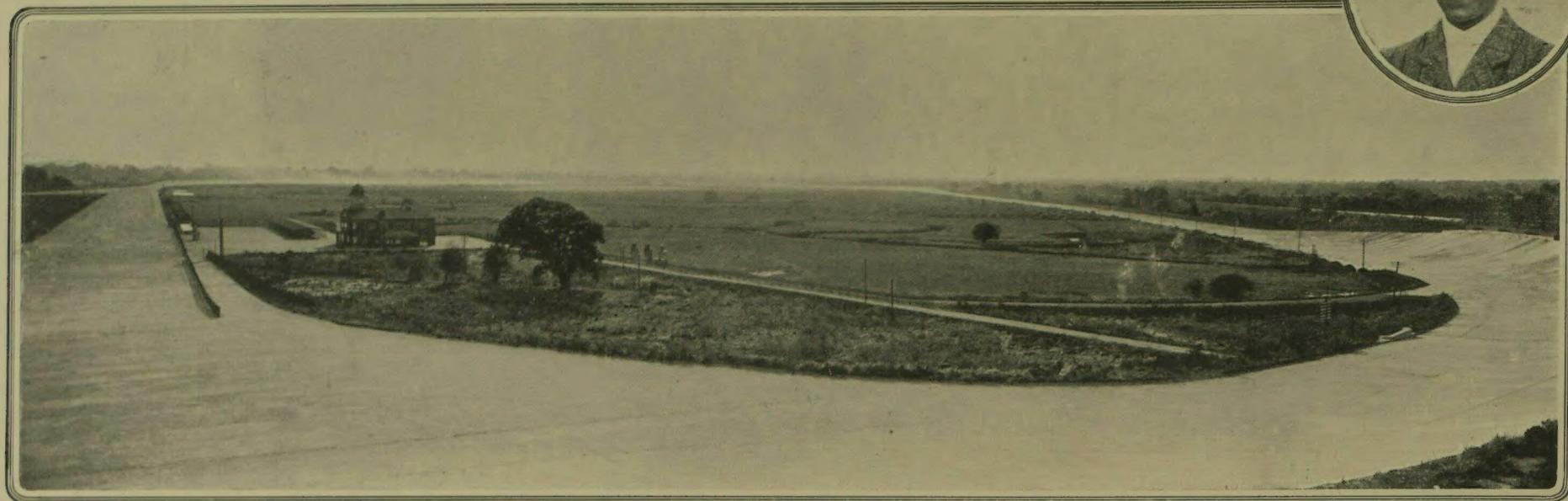
them they have completed fifty years' service in the Volunteer and Territorial forces.

Our Supplement: We have taken the opportunity afforded by his Majesty's visit to Norwich (the first occasion since the time of Charles II., more than two hundred years ago, on which a reigning Sovereign has visited it)

buildings, such as conservatories and summer-houses, as well as of the heating apparatus with which they may be fitted. Among famous Norwich names must be mentioned those of Gurney and Barclay. Gurney's Bank, founded in 1775, was in 1896 incorporated with that of Messrs. Barclay and Co. Colonel Hugh Gurney Barclay, as commander of the 4th Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment, entertained his Majesty to lunch in their

Parliament. At last the Finance Bill is about to leave the House of Commons. Both sides are weary of the labour spent on it, and will be relieved when it is read a third time next week and

M. LOUIS PAULHAN.



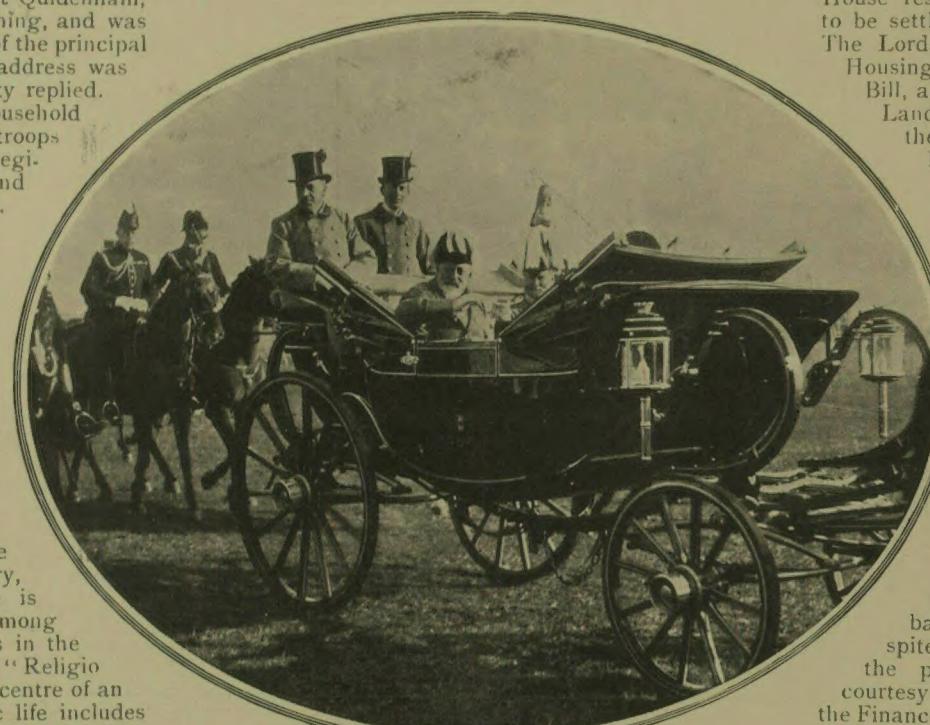
Photos. Bolak and Topical.

ENGLAND'S FIRST RACE-TRACK FOR MOTOR-CARS AS A FLYING-GROUND: THE BROOKLANDS CLUB COURSE, OVER WHICH IT WAS ARRANGED M. LOUIS PAULHAN SHOULD FLY.
Early this week it was announced that the Brooklands Club had arranged with M. Louis Paulhan to fly above their motor-course near Weybridge on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the week, weather, of course permitting. Thirty acres of the ground enclosed by the track were levelled and rolled, that it might become a fitting aerodrome; and all obstructions were removed from the remaining grassland inside the track. Until Mr. Hubert Latham made his remarkable flight in a gale the other day, M. Paulhan had fought with stronger wind than any other aviator. He it was who, as we have noted before, caused the creation of the new phrase, "Il fait son petit Paulhan," an allusion to his sudden unheralded flight across country from Juvisy some time ago. M. Paulhan uses a Farman biplane.

to present our readers with an illustrated Supplement on the life and industries of that ancient and historic city, and on the royal visit. The King, who had stayed for the week-end with the Earl of Albemarle at Quidenham, motored over to Norwich on Monday morning, and was received by the Mayor and an assemblage of the principal citizens in St. Andrew's Hall, where an address was read by the Recorder, to which his Majesty replied. The King then drove in procession to Household Heath, where he inspected the Territorial troops and presented colours to his own Royal Regiment of Norfolk Yeomanry, and the 4th and 5th Battalions of the Norfolk Regiment. Then followed a march-past of all the troops. In the afternoon his Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the extension of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. Throughout the day the people of Norwich gave him a most hearty welcome, regarding him, no doubt, as a Norfolk man and in that sense one of themselves, and the grand old city was thoroughly *en fête* for the occasion. The architectural pride of Norwich is, of course, its magnificent cathedral, which is said to retain the features of its Norman design more closely than any other in the country, and it is one of the few British cathedrals which, like Salisbury, possess a noble spire. Norwich Castle is another picturesque relic of the past; and among the many other old and historic buildings in the city is the house of Sir Thomas Browne, of "Religio Medici" fame. Norwich was formerly the centre of an extensive woollen trade, and now her civic life includes industries both old and new. Prominent among them are the Carrow Works of Messrs. J. and J. Colman, the famous makers of mustard, starch, and blue, articles whose names, coupled with that of the firm, are veritable household words. Here, too, is the great boot and shoe factory of Messrs. Howlett and White, whose trade has developed immensely during the last fifty years. Sir George White, the head of the firm, is M.P. for Norfolk, and Mr. Arthur Howlett is Sheriff of Norwich. Another well-known Norwich firm is that of Messrs. Boulton and Paul, makers of all kinds of portable

Drill Hall on Monday, while Colonel H. A. Barclay commanded the King's Own Royal Regiment of Norfolk Yeomanry at the presentation of the colours.

dispatched to the Peers, who are expected to begin the fateful discussion on the portentous measure in the middle of November. The Session drags on slowly, one House resting while the other works. There is much to be settled between them, besides the Finance Bill. The Lords have made important amendments on the Housing and Town Planning Bill and Development Bill, and have turned at least one part of the Irish Land Bill inside out. "It is a serious thing," said the Earl of Crewe, in comment on Mr. Birrell's latest measure, "to find a Bill so utterly altered"; but the Marquess of Lansdowne defended the alterations by declaring that it contained a more extraordinary collection of ill-thought-out and imperfectly discussed proposals than had ever come before their House. Then there is the London Elections Bill yet to be dealt with by the Peers, so that the materials for a considerable conflagration may be piled up at Westminster in the second and third weeks of next month. The House of Commons, although differing much in prophecy as to the fate of the Bill on which its own future hangs, undoubtedly looks and acts as if it were under the shadow of a General Election. Members who do not intend to stand again have been sending in their resignations, and those who hope to come back are busily electioneering. Fortunately, in spite of the keenness of the current controversy, the principal Parliamentarians cherish personal courtesy. The nearer the close of the long fight on the Finance Bill has approached, the more friendly have become the relations of Mr. Lloyd-George and his leading opponents. Smiling whispers have passed across the table. It is notorious that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of the warmest admirers of Mr. Balfour's Parliamentary gifts, and he has paid marked deference also to Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who has proved a foe-man worthy of his steel. And so far as his own Parliamentary conduct is concerned, those who have sat opposite to Mr. Lloyd-George during months of hard labour recognise his good temper as well as his cleverness. He has abstained in the House from personalities.



THE ROYAL CHIEF OF THE BRITISH ARMY AND HIS MILITANT NEIGHBOURS: THE KING ARRIVING ON HOUSEHOLD HEATH FOR THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO NORFOLK TERRITORIALS.

The people of Norfolk, and especially the militant section of them, took the greatest and most loyal interest in the King's visit to the capital of his home county this week, for they regard his Majesty not only as their Sovereign, but as a neighbour. The King drove to Household Heath in an open semi-state landau, in which sat also the Earl of Leicester and Mr. Haldane.

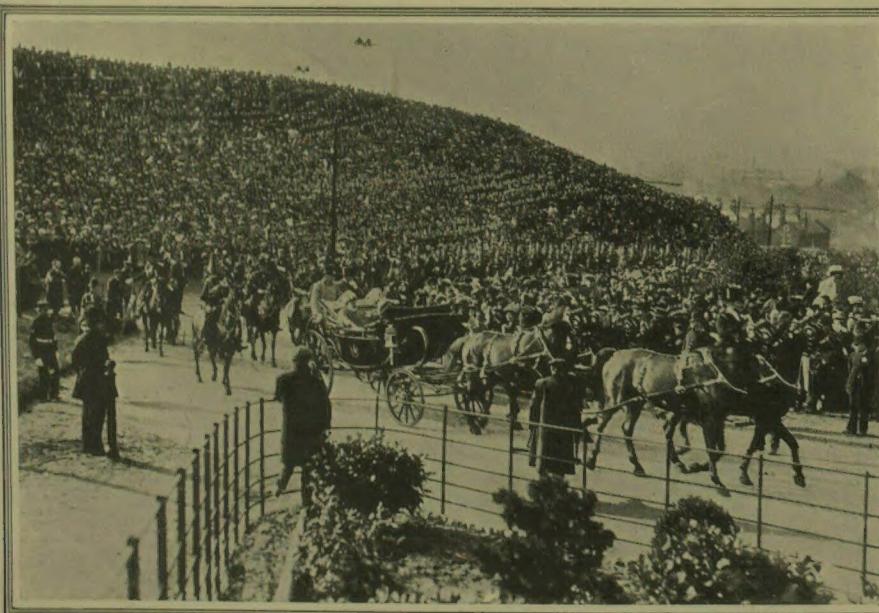


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

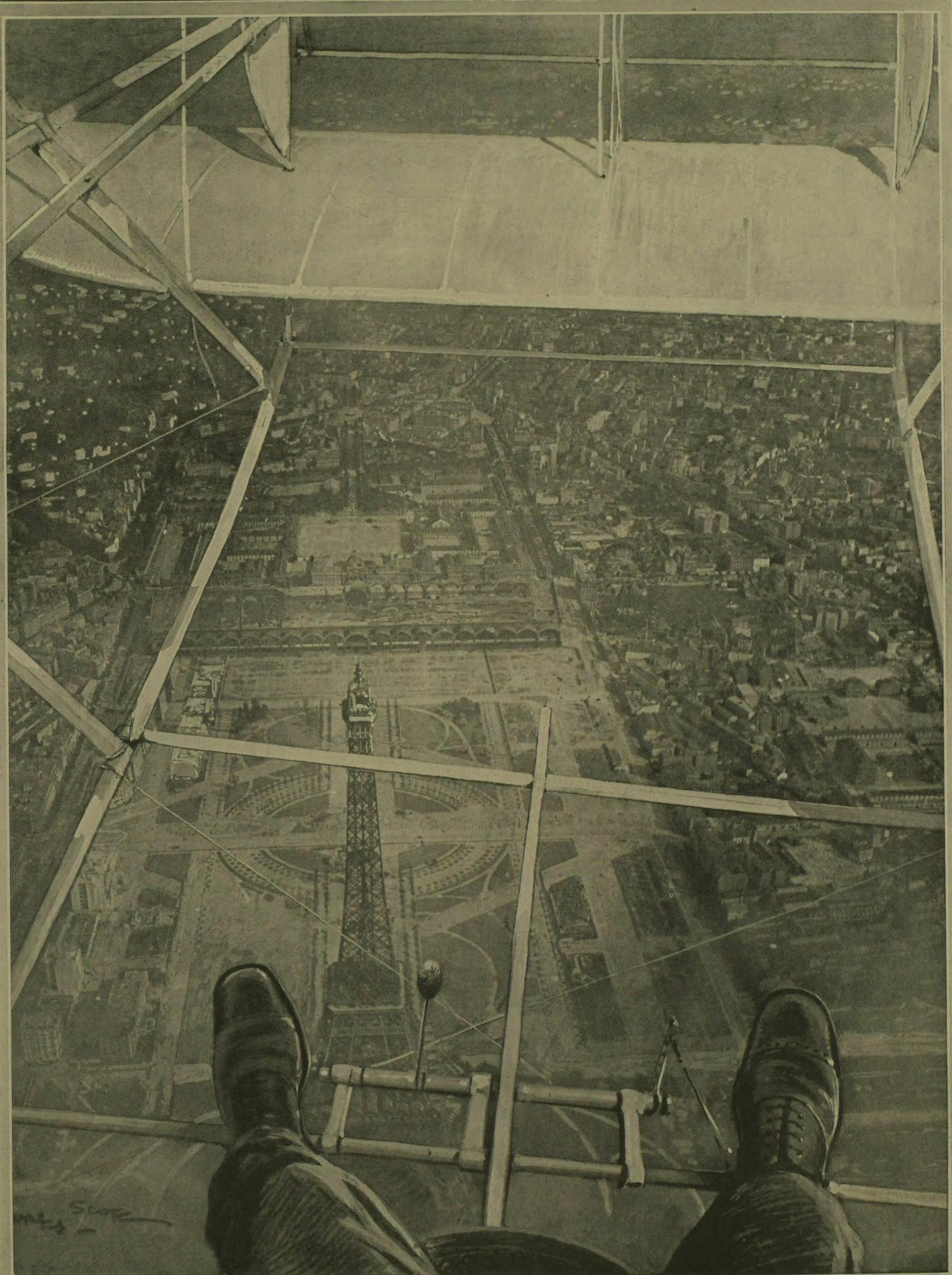
THE HILL OF SONG: ELEVEN THOUSAND SCHOOLCHILDREN SINGING "GOD SAVE THE KING" DURING HIS MAJESTY'S DRIVE FROM ST. ANDREW'S HALL TO HOUSEHOLD HEATH.
On rising ground near the top of the ascent to Household Heath stood eleven thousand schoolchildren, who greeted the King with cheers, with the waving of flags, and with the singing of "God save the King." His Majesty's carriage was stopped; the King bowed; gave the military salute; and then drove off again towards the parade-ground.



IN THE BUILDING PRESENTED TO NORWICH BY HENRY VIII.: KING EDWARD VII. RECEIVING AN ADDRESS IN ST. ANDREW'S HALL, THE ANCIENT NAVE OF THE BLACKFRIARS CHURCH.
On arriving at Norwich, the King drove to St. Andrew's Hall, the ancient nave of the Blackfriars Church, presented to the city by Henry VIII. Here were gathered the principal citizens and some hundreds of boys of the Boy Scouts and Boys' Brigades. Behind the royal dais were old people from Norwich charities. The Recorder read an address, to which his Majesty replied. On the King's right is Mr. Haldane

Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

AN AVIATOR'S-EYE VIEW: A CITY SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE.



AS THE TOURIST OF THE FUTURE WILL SEE THE SIGHTS OF THE WORLD: PARIS AS THE COMTE DE LAMBERT SAW IT WHEN FLYING ABOVE IT.

The flying-men of the world are doing so much in their endeavours to prove that the aeroplane is a practical thing, and not the great toy many believe, that there are probably many who think that in the near future the tourist who favours new notions will take to flying from sight to sight. When he does, he will see cities as the Comte de Lambert saw Paris when he flew to it from Juvisy the other day, and rounded the Eiffel Tower. Our Illustration, of course, is a composite one, and has as its basis a photograph taken from a balloon at the height of 1900 feet by M. Albert Omer-Decugis. Nevertheless, it gives an excellent idea of Paris (plus part of an aeroplane and part of an aviator) as the daring flying-man must have seen it.

LITERATURE



HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES.—NO. XXIV.: MR. W. TYRRELL.

Joint Managing Director of Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co.

liarly his own. Gifted with a great capacity for research, a fluent pen, and a pleasing style, he has done more than most of his contemporaries to clothe the dry bones of history in attractive garments. It may be granted that history should not make for dull reading, but the fact remains that few writers contrive to be at once reliable, interesting, and free from prejudice. In "Garibaldi and the Thousand," (Longmans, Green) Mr. Trevelyan, whose fine work, "Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic," created such a favourable impression, carries the tale of the historic rising down to the taking of Palermo, and deals at length with the events that led to the campaign in Sicily. He leaves to a volume yet unpublished the dramatic history of the next six months in which old Italy was turned into the Italy we know to-day, and foreign tyranny was forced back to a more congenial soil. It is not too much to say that Mr. Trevelyan has done his work brilliantly. He is not only a born historian; he is a philosopher, and can see the larger issues involved in the great movement whose ramifications he has done so much to master. To read of the liberation of Italy is to understand why similar movements in other countries have been a failure. Looking back to the history of the stirring times in and round the year 1860, one sees how often the future of the movement towards independence hung in the balance, how often a little incident of seemingly small moment was fraught with consequences of the first moment. Unless we are to believe that the progress of life and civilisation results from

"Garibaldi and the Thousand."

Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan has made the stormy period of Italy's liberation peculiarly his own. Gifted with a great capacity for research, a fluent pen, and a pleasing style, he

a series of unrelated accidents, it is impossible to resist the thought that "there's a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will."

"**Carlyle's First Love.**" The germ of Mr. Raymond Clare Archibald's "Carlyle's First Love" (John Lane) is to be found in "Sartor Resartus," or perhaps we ought to say in the discarded novel, "Wotton Reinfred," which was its first draft. Jane Montague, the heroine of the latter, is just Blumine, whose high celestial

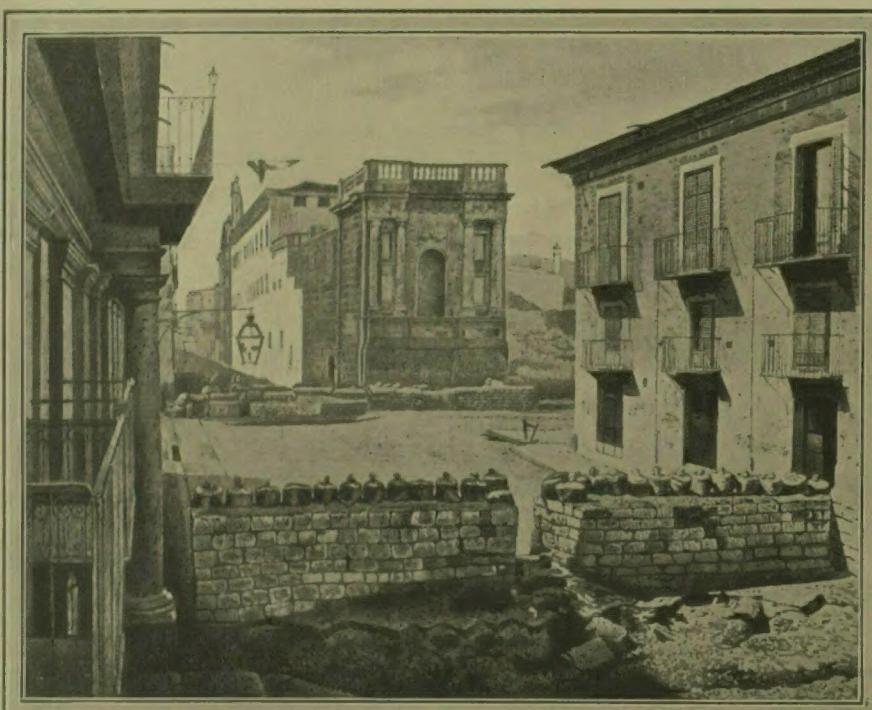
chronicled, were curious folk, with curious histories, like that Elizabeth Patterson (Margaret's cousin many times removed) who married Jérôme Bonaparte, King of Westphalia. Mr. Archibald's volume holds suggestions of romance, apart from Blumine's.

LITERATURE



HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES.—NO. XXV.: MR. F. J. RYMER.

Joint Managing Director of Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co.

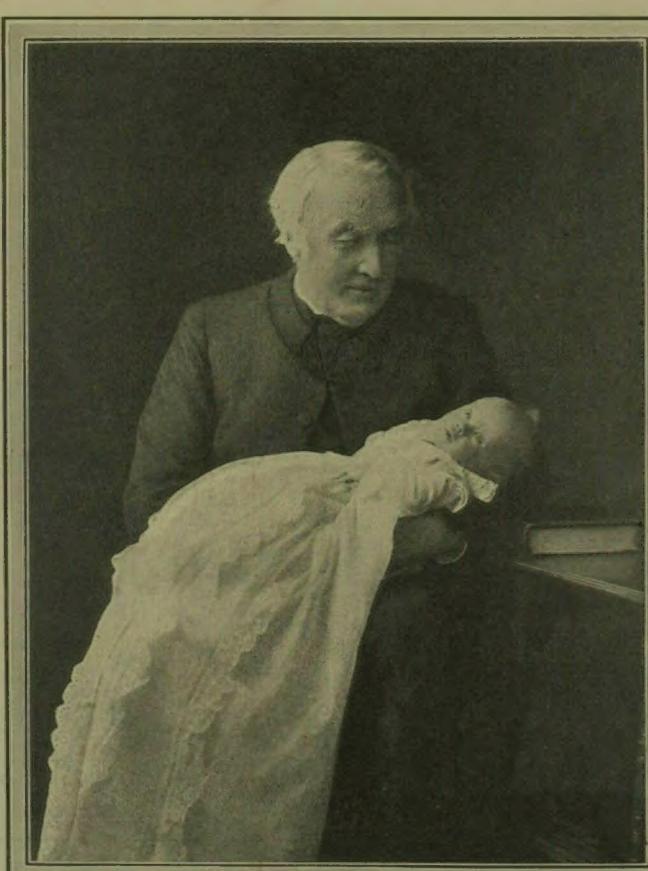


FORERUNNERS OF THE STREET BARRICADES OF BARCELONA: BARRICADES OF PAVING STONES BUILT BY THE GARIBALDIANS AT PALERMO.

FROM THE "ALBUM GARIBALDI," 1860.

"The second day of the fighting in Palermo (May 28, 1860) began with the eruption of the prisoners from the gaol-fortress. An eager mob rushed into the town by the Porta Macqueda, and flew to the barricades. The original barricades, improvised of carriages and furniture, were gradually replaced by carefully built erections of flag-stones. Many even were loopholed for musketry, or faced along the top with sand-bags. The Committee of Barricades saw to their scientific disposal, at intervals of 100 yards, down every street." It will be remembered that, in the recent riots at Barcelona, wood blocks were torn up from the roads to make barricades. Reproduced from Mr. G. M. Trevelyan's "Garibaldi and the Thousand," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.

orbit intersected the low sublunar one of Teufelsdröckh. Was Margaret Gordon the original of both, as Mr. Froude alleged? Mr. Alexander Carlyle has recently stated his belief that Blumine was no other than Jane Welsh; withdrawing thereby his earlier conclusion that she was "mainly a creature of Carlyle's imagination," of whom "no one lady can rightly claim to have been the original." (Those who hold the composite-character theory introduce a third heroine, Kitty Kirkpatrick, but her claim is slight.) While summing up the evidence to the effect that neither Jane nor Margaret is to be considered to the exclusion of the other, Mr. Archibald naturally has a leaning towards Margaret, to whom most of what Carlyle wrote descriptive of Jane Montague and Blumine is wonderfully applicable. Blumine or not, Margaret was Carlyle's "first love." Something of that peeped out of the "Reminiscences," to be corroborated by the fragment of correspondence in the "Early Life," and made plain by her two letters as published in the "Love Letters" the other day. Here in this volume the story is rounded off in the fullest way. We see the Kirkcaldy idyll in an elaborate setting of genealogies and family history. It is a little terrifying to think what may be the result if all such shy romances are to be thus laboriously discovered. However, Margaret Gordon (Lady Bannerman) was in her way "peculiar among all dames and damosels": it is indeed surprising that in so wide a world Carlyle should have found two such women as she and Jane Welsh in two little towns on opposite shores of the Firth. And her forebears and "connections," here indefatigably

Copyright, Ainslie and Sons, Glasgow.
CALLED BY GLADSTONE THE GREATEST SCOTSMAN OF HIS DAY: PRINCIPAL RAINY, WITH HIS GRANDDAUGHTER.

"This simple, trustful, natural gladness shone like a beautiful light in Dr. Rainy's life and character in his old age. One of his grandchildren thought 'grandpapa must go to heaven every night, because he was so happy every morning.' One of his daughters wrote, 'The house seems filled like a benediction with an atmosphere of serenity and love and childlikeness.' Reproduced from Mr. P. C. Simpson's "Life of Principal Rainy," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

CARLYLE'S FIRST LOVE, AND THE SUPPOSED ORIGINAL OF BLUMINE: MARGARET GORDON, LADY BANNERMAN.

FROM A WATER-COLOUR MINIATURE ON IVORY PAINTED ABOUT 1824.

Margaret Gordon has been styled Carlyle's "First Love," and Froude says that she was the original of Blumine in "Sartor Resartus." Carlyle met her in 1818 at Kirkcaldy, where he was a schoolmaster. She was nineteen, while he was nearly twenty-two. In 1824 she married Alexander Bannerman of Aberdeen.

Reproduced from the coloured frontispiece of Mr. R. C. Archibald's book, "Carlyle's First Love," by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. John Lane.

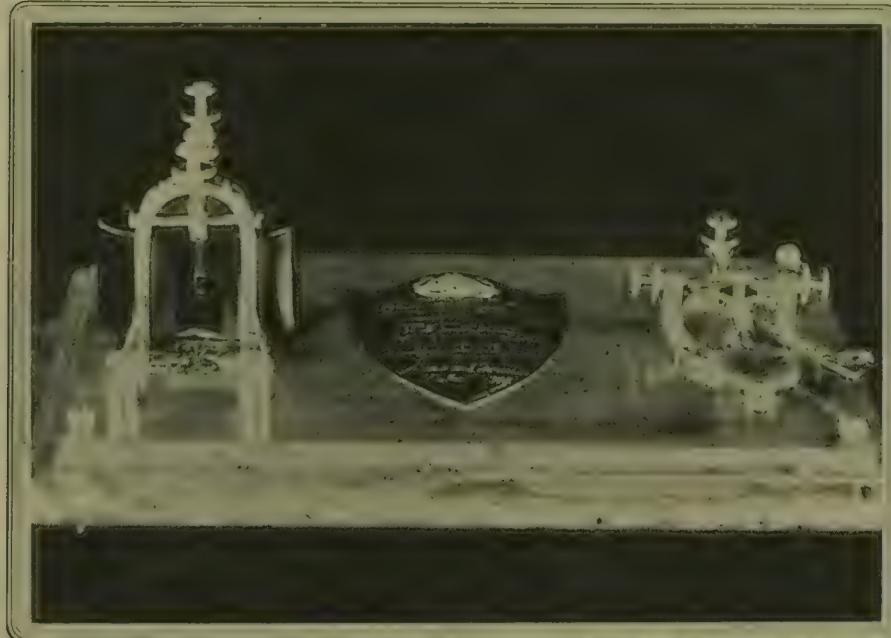


THE SCIENTIST, MAN'S SERVANT: WONDERS OF HIS WORK.

*Photo, World's Graphic Press.*

A NON-MAGNETIC VESSEL: THE "CARNEGIE," WHICH IS TO MAKE A FIFTEEN YEARS' CRUISE OF THE WORLD.

In order that she might be non-magnetic, and thus be free from magnetic deviations in making observations, the "Carnegie" was built with practically no steel or iron in her composition. She was specially designed for magnetic survey work by Mr. H. J. Gielow, of New York, for the Carnegie Institution of Washington. She is to make a fifteen years' cruise all over the world.



OPENING DOORS 3000 MILES AWAY: THE ELECTRIC INSTRUMENTS BY WHICH THE KING OPENED AN INSTITUTE AT MONTREAL.

By means of these telegraphic instruments the King, sitting in a room at West Dean Park, Chichester (the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William James), recently performed a unique opening ceremony at Montreal, 3000 miles away. The building to be opened was the Royal Edward Institute for Tuberculosis at Belmont Park, Montreal. By merely pressing a button, his Majesty caused the doors of the Institute to fly open, the electric lights to be turned on, and the Union Jack to mount the flagstaff.



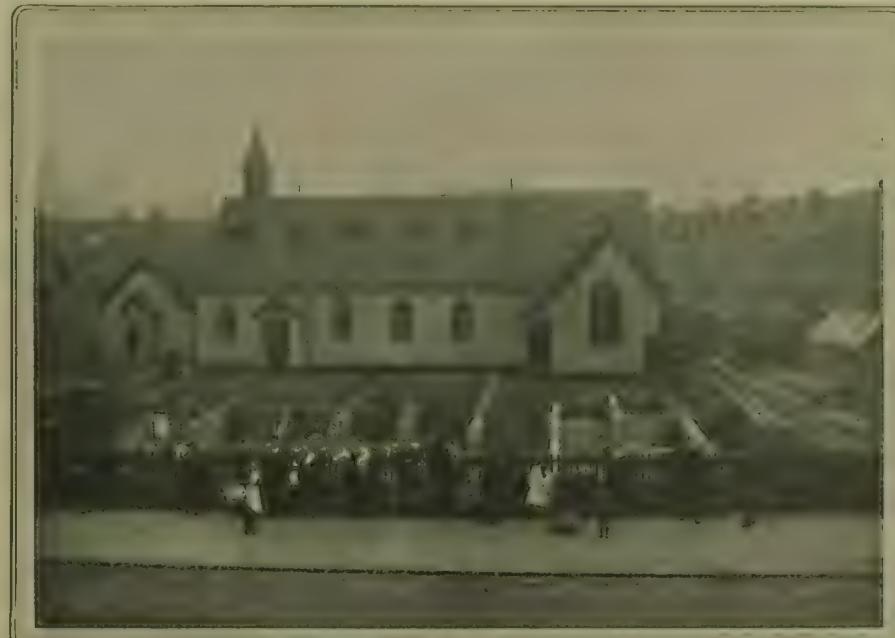
TESTING THE SUSTAINING POWER OF OXYGEN: AN EXPERIMENT AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

Dr. Leonard Hill has been conducting experiments at the Medical School of the London Hospital to prove that oxygen is more sustaining than air. One of the doctors, after breathing oxygen out of a bag for five minutes, was able to hold his breath for 9 min. 3 sec. Dr. Hill concludes that by taking oxygen before a quarter-mile race an athlete ought to be able to hold his breath during the whole race, and devote the energy thus saved to faster running.

*Photo, Topical.*

"QUICK REFERENCE" BY ELECTRICITY: THE NEW TRANSPORT-WAGON IN THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY AT BERLIN.

Always up-to-date in matters of science, Germany has adopted a new and convenient method of obtaining books for reference in the Imperial Library at Berlin. Orders are transmitted by pneumatic tubes, and the volumes are carried about on electric transport-wagons running on rails. This must be a great improvement on the usual peripatetic and dilatory methods hitherto in vogue.



MOVING AN EIGHTY-TON CHURCH EIGHTY FEET: AN AMERICAN METHOD ADOPTED IN NOTTINGHAM.

In America the bodily removal of buildings to a different site has become fairly common, but in this country it is something of a novelty. Recently the plan has been successfully tried at Nottingham, where an iron church and a schoolroom in Sneinton Dale have both been transplanted, the former site being required for a new church of brick. The whole building weighs about eighty tons. In the photograph the church is shown suspended over its new foundations, while the old foundations are seen in the foreground.



A SCIENTIST IN A BOILER: MAKING EXPERIMENTS IN THE DISEASES OF DIVERS AND MINERS.

In order to obtain medical data regarding the diseases to which divers and miners are subject, the experimenter sits in the boiler for eight or ten hours at a stretch, under an air-pressure varying from 40 to 60 lb. The boiler is fitted with telephones and electric light, and to it is attached an air-pump worked by an engine. This experiment is also conducted under the direction of Dr. Leonard Hill.

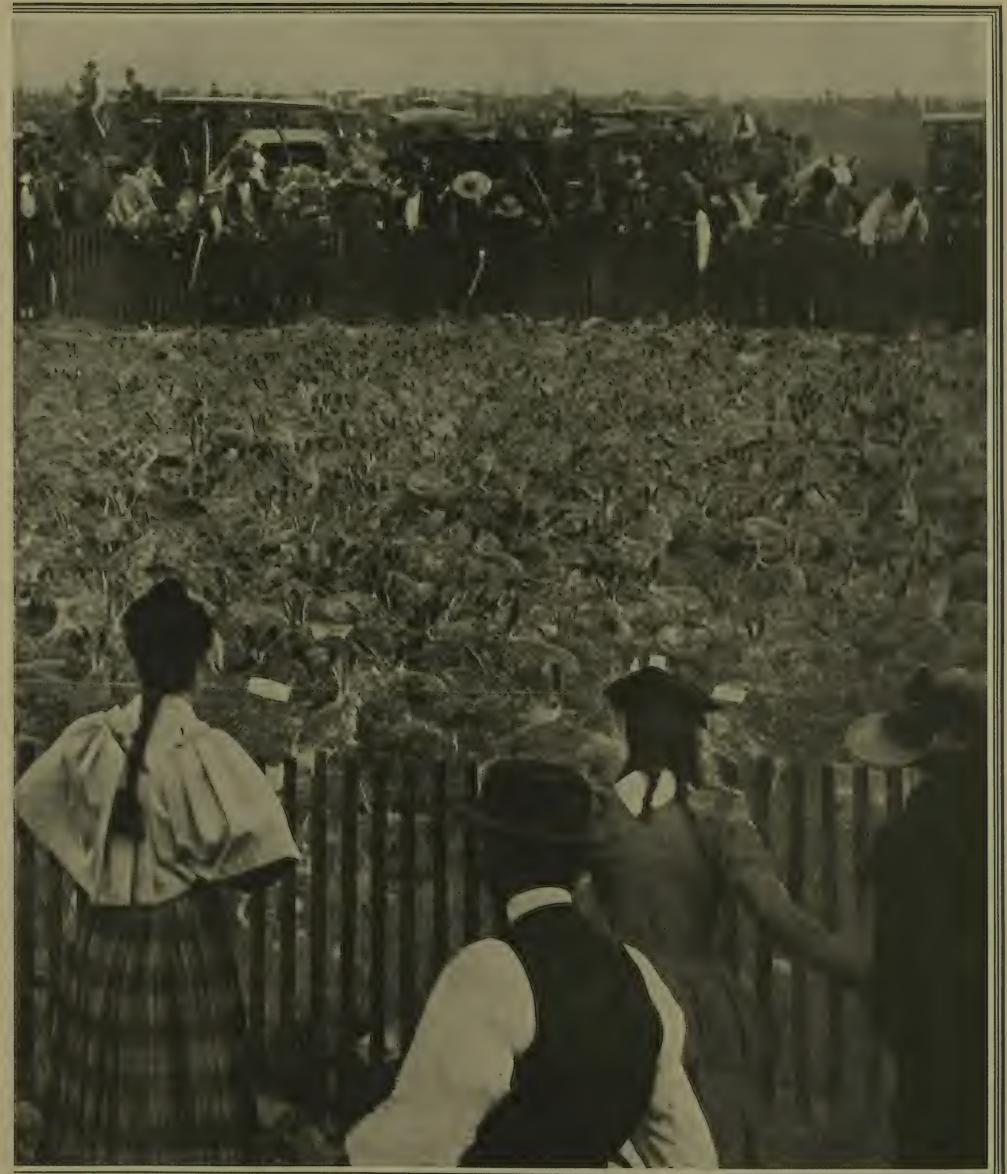
TEN THOUSAND RABBITS TO THE ACRE:



RIDING THE COUNTRY OF RODENTS THAT WOULD SWEEP IT BARE OF VEGETATION:

Since the coyote, or American prairie wolf, was practically exterminated, rabbits have multiplied so enormously in California that it is necessary from time to time to take means to lessen their numbers, periodically. People of all grades of society, on foot, on horseback, in traps, and in carts, set as beaters, forming a semicircle that covers anything from five to twenty miles of country, and drive the rabbits into the wheat districts, for if they were not got rid of

CORRALLING A MYRIAD OF THE PESTS.



THOUSANDS OF RABBITS DRIVEN INTO A PEN BY A TWENTY-MILE LINE OF BEATERS.

The first plan was to poison the pests, and millions met their end by this means. The general result, however, was unsatisfactory, as it was difficult to get rid of the dead bodies. Now a "drive" takes place towards a great pen, which will hold from ten to twenty thousand rabbits, the usual number caught in a single corral. Once entrapped, the rabbits are killed. Their destruction is particularly necessary in they would certainly clear the ground of all vegetation.



ART NOTES.

IT is with consternation that we read of the undoing of Dr. Bode, the Director of the Kaiser Friedrich Museum. We yet hope that he may vindicate his attribution to Leonardo da Vinci of the bust he lately bought in London. Mr. Cooksey, the quick-eyed auctioneer of Southampton, on the other hand, attributes it to Mr. Richard Cockle Lucas, and, alas! for our confidence in experts, Mr. Cooksey's extraordinary story is difficult to gainsay. The alternative attribution reminds us of the Catholic priest who had in his possession a Madonna, "by Murillo, or Canon Keating's mother." To the priest it seemed almost as good that the parent of so excellent an ecclesiastic should have been the painter, as the Spanish master; but Dr. Bode, we suspect, has a strong preference for Leonardo over Mr. Lucas.

Dr. Bode, who holds a position of peculiar authority even in London, so that it is said that many dealers in this country give him the first offer of such masterpieces, or otherwise, as come their way, has made a special study of Italian sculpture, and there are few students in England who would care to gainsay him on such a point as that of the Southampton bust. The case of Giovanni Bastianini naturally comes to mind, though busts that deceived the Louvre and many other authorities were studiously made to look like terracottas of the fifteenth century; while the Southampton bust seems to have aged quite honestly in an undesigning back-garden. In each case the "find" grows, in the light of detection, to seem too good to be true. Signor Bastianini modelled portraits of Dante, Savonarola, and other eminent men, while Mr. Lucas made a bust that would have taken a place for interest beside the wax of Raphael in the Lille Museum.

The exhibition of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters includes some clever work, a sprinkling of brilliance, and the usual preponderance of commonplaces that it would be the dullest platitude to rebuke. Mr. John Lavery, having apparently grown tired of his own greys and browns sooner than have his admirers, contributes

Photo. Bassano.
HEROINE OF A CHARMING IDYLL AT THE ALHAMBRA:
Mlle. LEONORA AS PSYCHE.

an admirable open-air study of two young women. They have stepped out of Lavery-light into sunlight, and thrive on the exchange; their faces are puckered by the glare, stung to rosiness by the salt air, and aglow with reflections from the sand, and the painter's technique matches the exhilaration of the scene. It is a picture, we imagine, which will take many portrait-painters



Photo. Boughton.
AS A VICAR'S WIFE: MISS EDITH WYNNE-MATTHISON IN "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE." In her husband's new play at the Adelphi Theatre, "The Servant in the House," Miss Edith Wynne-Matthison takes the part described on the programme as "Auntie, the Vicar's Wife." Miss Matthison, who is a great favourite in America, was the last leading lady to act with Sir Henry Irving.



Photo. Boughton.
AUTHOR OF "THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE":
MR. CHARLES RANN KENNEDY.
Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy is the author of the new Adelphi piece, "The Servant in the House," in which his wife, Miss Edith Wynne-Matthison, takes a leading part. The scene of the play, the characters in which include a bishop and a vicar, is laid at a country vicarage in England.

out of doors; Mr. Sargent had already shown the way; even Mr. Orpen, the most devoted of "interiorists," is now posing his models against skies and pools instead of wall-papers and mirrors—at the Goupil Salon his admirable three portraits are all windy—and there will probably be a general trooping of the colours, and the colourists, in the open.

For ten years interior things and interior people have attracted the younger painters. M. Blanche still lavishes his witty brushwork on chintzes and mahogany, as we may see at the Goupil Salon; and at the Institute, ever a little behind the fashion, is a large collection of chairs and sofas, with and without pictured occupants. Mr. Louis Ginnett contributes a well-staged but too obvious little study of the nude within doors; and Mr. Oswald Birley, who has also made a chilly study of the figure, which seems to cry for covering, a clever picture—from within, of course—called "The Rag-House." Miss Flora Lion's heavy-featured flower-girl, pale, and blank in expression, but powerful, has been taken into the north light of a studio to be, as she would say, "photoed"; and very cleverly has her artist set down the broad masses of the tone of her drab clothes, her violets, and her complexion.

A new interior—but has not Mr. Augustus John already introduced it?—is the interior of the tent, and this Mr. Edgar Bundy has attempted with some success in his Institute picture, "After the Morning Dip." Mr. Norman Garstin's "Late Load" with moonlight deftly suggested; Mr. Stacy Aumonier's "Dutch Seaport," with its suggestion of the grave colour of Mr. Peppercorn; and Miss Hilda Fearon's "Levant Ferry" should be mentioned. Sir George Reid's portrait of the Lord Chancellor is less full of vitality than most of Sir George's portraits.

E. M.



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
THE MEXICAN DANCE IN THE NEW BALLET AT THE EMPIRE,
"ROUND THE WORLD": MISS UNITY MORE AS DOÑA DOLORES
AND MR. FRED FARREN AS READY.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE MERRY PEASANT" AT THE STRAND

ONE may as well tell the truth at once about "The Merry Peasant," for there is a possibility that alterations may come in time to save a piece which has not a few delightful features, and might, if its radical fault were remedied, count on a future of success. The truth is that while its music, which is supplied by Herr Fall, composer of "The Dollar Princess," is charming, and quite above the ordinary level of this class of work—bright in its melody, ingenious in its orchestration, and at times quite ambitiously operatic—while the dances introduced are full of vivacity and picturesqueness, the libretto is painfully feeble and dull. The story of "The Merry Peasant" is at once sentimental and slow. Herr Julius Walther drags the love-scenes too much to give a great deal of pleasure, despite his fine voice. Still, there are compensating elements in the piece, and if these could only be increased and the general pace of the show quickened, one would be justified in prophesying favourably concerning the prospects of "The Merry Peasant." More chances, for instance, ought to be given to Miss Mary Glynn, a little girl who has a delicious dance in the first act. More ought to be made of Julius Gebhart's Tegemseer troupe, who present in the village fête of the second act a set of national dances which they give with wonderful verve. There ought to be more such numbers as the kissing duet, in which Mr. Leslie Stiles and Miss Sybil Arundale take part. One would like to see more use made of Mr. Courtice Pounds' singing powers and his gift of humour. Something may be hoped for from the efforts of such comedians as Mr. George Giddens and Mr. Arthur Williams when they have settled down to what are at present poor enough parts. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to see that heroine of so many comic opera

successes of the past, Miss Florence St. John, returned to the boards. Her stage companions might obtain many a tip from her as to voice-production and clearness of enunciation.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.
THE RUSSIAN DANCERS IN "THE PEARL AND THE FISHERMAN,"
THE NEW MUSICAL SKETCH AT THE HIPPODROME: Mlle. LUDMILA
SCHOLLAR AND M. GEORGES KIAKSCHT.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS
(AS REPRESENTED BY OUR LEADING PLAYERS).



NO. V.—MR. J. FORBES - ROBERTSON AS HAMLET.

There are many who claim that Mr. Forbes-Robertson's Hamlet is the finest Hamlet of the time, and it is certain that his performance as the Prince of Denmark is very remarkable. Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who was born in January 1853, the eldest son of John Forbes-Robertson, art critic and journalist, of Aberdeen, made his first appearance on the stage in 1874, as Chastelard in "Mary Stuart," at the Princess's. Four years before that he had been admitted as a student at the Royal Academy School of Art. In 1900 he married Miss May Gertrude Elliott, the well-known actress.—[DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.]

THREE GREAT PICTURES THAT HAVE CHANGED HANDS.



1. PAINTED AS A COMPANION TO A PORTAIT OF ONE OF TITIAN'S
PUPILS: "EMILIA DI SPILIMBERGO," BY TITIAN.

2. THE WOMAN FOR WHOM ALL VENICE MOURNED:
"IRENE DI SPILIMBERGO," BY TITIAN.

3. NO LONGER IN THIS COUNTRY: "A FULL LENGTH FAMILY GROUP," BY FRANZ HALS (BELIEVED TO REPRESENT THE ARTIST, HIS SECOND WIFE,
AND HIS TWO CHILDREN).

These three great pictures have just changed hands, and are now the property of those famous art-dealers, Messrs. Duveen. It is feared that all of them will find a home in America. Titian's portraits of Irene and Emilia di Spilimbergo passed from an Italian collection; the Franz Hals was owned by Colonel Warde, of Westerham. Of the first two pictures it may be said: "Irene and Emilia were the daughters of a nobleman of Friuli, Adrian di Spilimbergo. After the death of their father and the marriage of their mother, both sisters were brought up in the house of their maternal grandfather in Venice. Irene developed such high gifts for poetry, music, and also for painting, in which last art she was instructed by Titian, that at her death on the 15th of December, 1559, all Venice was thrown into mourning. Shortly after her death Titian painted her portrait from memory, and as a companion picture to it, the portrait of her sister Emilia. The appropriate background which Titian gave to each picture shows the care and thought that he bestowed upon these works. The pastoral landscape and the unicorn emblematic of virginity, which form the background of Irene's portrait, indicate that she peacefully left this world; while the stormy sea upon which a frail skiff is battling with the waves, in the background of Emilia's portrait, betokens life's ever-renewed strife which she was left to encounter." The Franz Hals is supposed to show the artist himself, his second wife, his boy and girl, and their black attendant.

£80,000! A GREAT VELASQUEZ LOST TO ENGLAND.

PHOTOGRAPH BY AD. BRAUN AND CO., SUCCESSORS TO BRAUN, CLEMENT AND CO.; SUPPLIED BY MANSELL.



PURCHASED BY AN AMERICAN COLLECTOR: VELASQUEZ' "OLIVARES."

Another instance of an American art-collection being enriched (artistically) at our expense, has occurred in the case of one of the famous Velasquez canvases at Dorchester House, the portrait of the Count-Duke Olivares, the companion picture to the same master's "Philip IV." It is stated that the Olivares has been sold by its owner, Colonel Holford, through Messrs. Duveen, to Mr. Huntington, of New York, at the enormous price of two million francs, or £80,000. Count Olivares, Philip of Spain's all-powerful Minister, was a friend and patron of Velasquez. This portrait, which is believed to come from the collection of the Altamira family, is in the painter's first or Sevillian manner. The riding-stick which the Count holds is the badge of his office as Master of the Horse. The price named is that given by Mr. Huntington is £35,000 more than that given by the National Art Collection Fund for Velasquez' "Venus and Cupid," which is now in the National Gallery.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



AN ALTAR ON THE ROOF OF A BLOCKHOUSE: A REMARKABLE CELEBRATION OF MASS AT MELILLA.

On the day of the Virgin del Pilar, an altar was erected on the roof of a blockhouse and Mass was celebrated before the troops.



Photo. Half-tones.
THE RAILWAY FOR WHICH THE SWORD CUT A WAY: MOORS CONSTRUCTING A LINE IN THE TRACK OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

The line was built so that communication between the coast and General Marina's troops at the front might be maintained with ease.



Photo. H. H. THE SERVANT FOR WHOM GEORGE MEREDITH MADE "ADEQUATE PROVISION" BY GIVING HIM MANUSCRIPTS THAT HAVE NOW BEEN SOLD FOR £800: MR. FRANK COLE

In his will, George Meredith stated that he had left "adequate provision" for his old and valued servant, Frank Cole. This took the form of the manuscripts of "Diana of the Crossways," "Lord Ormont and his Aminta," and "The Amazing Marriage." These have been bought from Mr. Cole, who had them for some twelve years, by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, for the sum of £800.



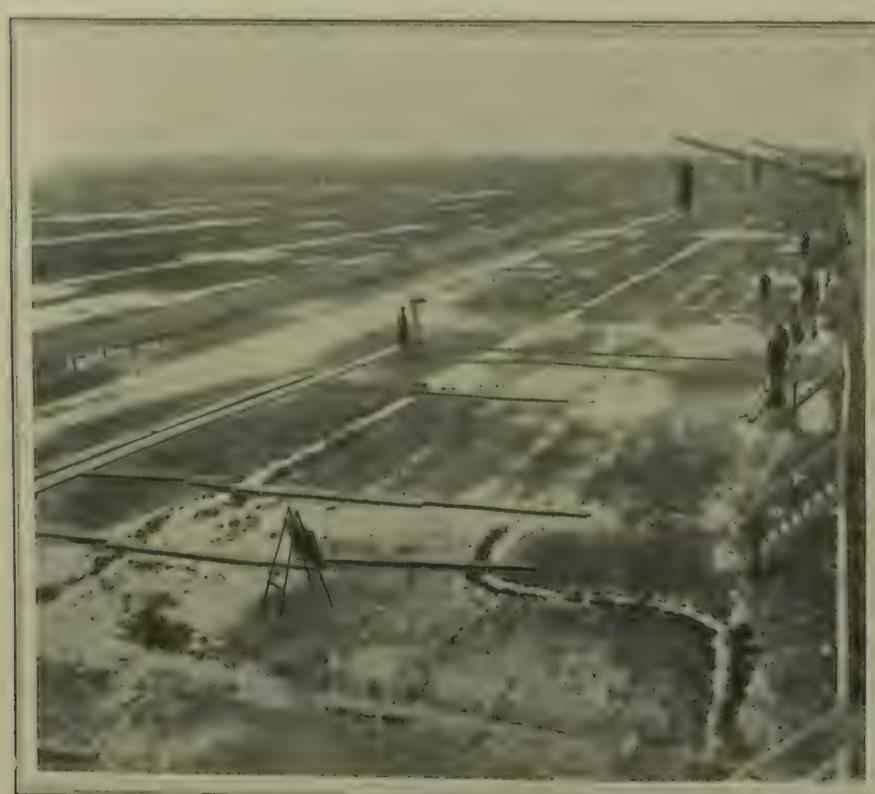
FROM WELLINGTON TO NELSON: A WREATH IN A BLOCK OF ICE, WHICH FORMED PART OF THE DECORATION OF THE NELSON COLUMN ON TRAFALGAR DAY.

As has become usual, the Nelson Column was decorated on Trafalgar Day, though it was a little noticeable, perhaps, that the celebration was scarcely as elaborate as it has been in the past. One of the most interesting of the numerous "offerings" sent in honour of the great sailor took the form of a wreath in a block of ice. This was sent by the Wellington (New Zealand) branch of the Navy League



MR. CODY BECOMES THE REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH AVIATOR: THE FAMOUS FLYING-MAN SIGNING HIS NATURALISATION PAPERS AT THE DONCASTER AVIATION MEETING.

Mr. Cody, who is of American birth, became a British subject during the Aviation Meeting at Doncaster. After having taken the oath in the Aerodrome, he signed his naturalisation papers, using the back of the Town Clerk of Doncaster as a desk. A brass band then played "God Save the King," while Mr. Cody stood at the salute.



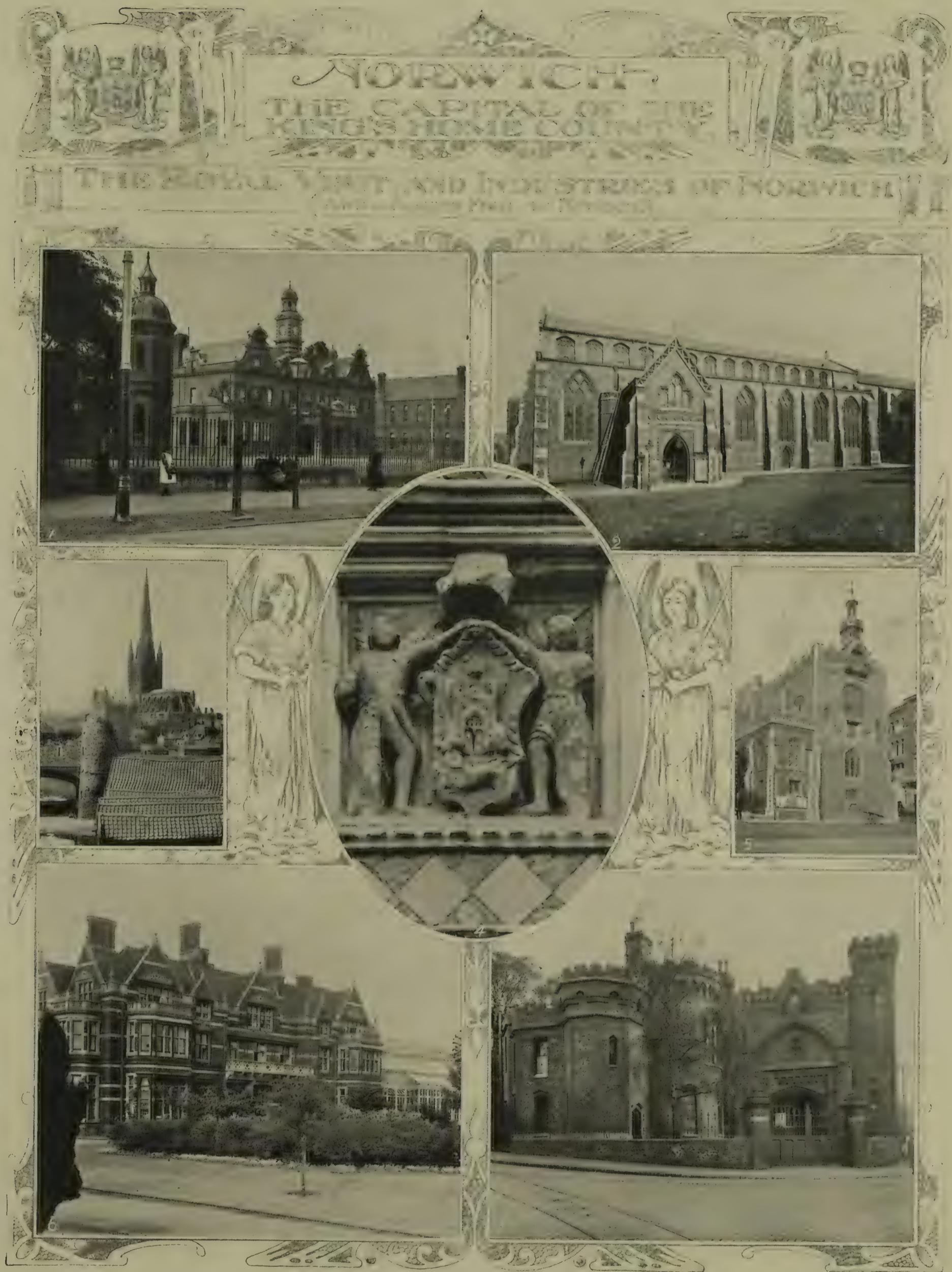
A FLYING-GROUND TURNED INTO A SERIES OF LAKES: THE BLACKPOOL AERODROME FLOODED.

The heavy rains flooded the Aerodrome at Blackpool to such an extent that the committee announced on Monday that its idea of extending the meeting would have to be abandoned. At one time, at all events, the ground was practically covered by water. This was all the more unfortunate as on Monday the wind was such that flying would have been possible.



Photo. Half-tones.
BEGUN WITH A GIFT FROM QUEEN VICTORIA: PART OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COLLECTION OF NEFS.

As a boy, the Prince admired a silver model of Drake's ship, "The Golden Apple," which was at Windsor Castle. This was given to him by Queen Victoria, and formed the first of the collection of nefs of which his Royal Highness is so proud. With his customary generosity the Prince has lent his collection to be exhibited in aid of the funds of the King's Lynn Hospital.



1. THE INSTITUTION THAT DREW THE KING TO THE CAPITAL OF EAST ANGLIA: THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL, THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF AN EXTENSION OF WHICH HIS MAJESTY LAID.

3. BEGUN IN 1096: NORWICH CATHEDRAL, WHICH IS SAID TO PRESERVE ITS NORMAN PLAN WITH LESS ALTERATION THAN ANY OTHER ENGLISH CATHEDRAL.

6. WHERE THE KING TOOK TEA WITH MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL J. COLMAN: CROWN POINT.

The King visited Norwich, the capital of his home county, on Monday last, reviewed the local Yeomanry and Artillery, and the Infantry Battalions of the Norfolk Regiment, presented colours and guidons, and laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings that are being added to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY JARROLD AND BY DIXON.]

2. WHERE THE KING RECEIVED AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME FROM THE CITY OF NORWICH: ST. ANDREW'S HALL, ONCE THE GRAND CHURCH OF THE DOMINICANS, OR BLACK FRIARS, AN ORDER THAT CAME TO NORWICH IN 1226.

4. SUPPORTERS THAT HAVE NEVER BEEN CONFIRMED: THE ANGELS OF THE NORWICH ARMS, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED FOR NEARLY 400 YEARS, BUT ARE UNRECOGNISED BY THE COLLEGE OF HERALDS.

5. BEGUN IN 1407: NORWICH GUILDHALL, A VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF FLINT WORK, WHICH SUCCEEDED THE OLD TOLL BOOTH, OR TOL-HOUSE.

7. WHERE THE KING TOOK LUNCHEON: THE TERRITORIALS' DRILL HALL, NORWICH.

A BRITISH SOVEREIGN IN NORWICH FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE DAYS OF CHARLES II.

THE KING IN THE CAPITAL OF HIS HOME COUNTY.



1. MR. ARTHUR HENRY MILLER (COUN. CLERK).

2. MR. ERNEST EDWARD WILS (JUDGE OF THE CROWN COURT).

3. MR. GEORGE H. ROBERTS (LABOUR AND SOCIALIST M.P. FOR NORWICH).

4. MR. LOUIS J. ELLIOTT (LIBERAL M.P. FOR NORWICH).

5. ALDERMAN ARTHUR GODFREY HOWLEY (SHERIFF).

6. ALDERMAN SIR GEORGE WHITE (M.P. FOR NORWICH).

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MONDAY LAST WAS A GREAT DAY FOR NORWICH, THE CAPITAL OF THE KING'S HOME COUNTY. . . . HIS MAJESTY ENTERED IT FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE DAYS OF CHARLES II. THE OBJECTS OF THE ROYAL VISIT WERE THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO NORFOLK TERRITORIAL UNITS, AND THE LAVING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE EXTENSION OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL. IN THE CARRIAGE WITH THE KING WERE MR. HALDANE AND THE EARL OF LEICESTER, THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY. WITH REFERENCE TO THE STRANGERS' HALL, WHICH THE KING MAY BE SEEN PASSING IN OUR DRAWING, WE MAY QUOTE THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT FROM MESSRS. JARROLD'S VERY INTERESTING GUIDE TO THE CITY: 'THE STRANGERS' HALL . . . IS THE MOST INTERESTING SPECIMEN OF MEDIEVAL DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN THE CITY: THE KING DRIVING PAST THE STRANGERS' HALL DURING HIS VISIT TO NORWICH.'

Drawing by S. Begg, our Special Artist at Norwich; Photographs by Vandick, Langford, Jarrold, Haines, Elliott and Fry, Wilkinson, Maud and Fox, Lafayette, Russell, and Bridges. The portraits of John Crome and John Colman are reproduced from "The Norwich School of Painting," by courtesy of Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, the Publishers.

CITY. THE OLD WORK IN THIS BUILDING EXTENDS FROM THE DECORATED TO THE JACOBEAN PERIODS. . . . THE HOUSE IN ELIZABETH'S TIME BELONGED TO THE SOTHERTON FAMILY, WHO, WITH THOMAS DUKE OF NORFOLK, WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN EFFECTING THE SETTLEMENT IN NORWICH OF THE DUTCH AND WALLOON STRANGERS WHO FLED FROM THE PERSECUTION OF THE DUKES OF ALVA, AND SOME OF WHOM WERE HOUSED FOR A TIME IN THESE PREMISES, WHICH MAY ACCOUNT FOR ITS NAME. THE BUILDING HAS LATELY BEEN PURCHASED BY MR. LEONARD BOLINGBROKE, HON. SEC. OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, WHO HAS RESTORED IT WITH GREAT SKILL, AND ADAPTED THE BANQUETING HALL FOR LECTURES, ETC., WHILE IN THE OLD PINNED DOWN ROOM IS STORED A COLLECTION OF OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE. . . . THE ORIGINAL FOURTEENTH-CENTURY CRYPT AND CELLARS MAY BE INSPECTED.

20. LORD ALBERMARLE (HIGHWAYMAN; COLONEL 3RD BATTALION NORFOLK REGIMENT).

21. MR. HUME WILLIAMS (THE RECORDER).

22. ALDERMAN WILLIAM HOWARD DAKIN (DEPUTY-MAYOR).

23. THE DRAGON THAT USED TO BE CARRIED IN THE MAYOR'S PROCESSION ON GOLD DAY'S "SNAP," WHICH WAS IN VOGUE FROM 1455 UNTIL 1835.

24. PICTURESQUE NORWICH: THORPE REACH, ON THE RIVER YARE, FIELD AMBULANCE).

25. LIEUT.-COL. J. H. STACY (COMMANDING 2ND EAST ANGLIAN FIELD AMBULANCE).

A FAMOUS NORWICH INDUSTRY

TO its fame as a beautiful and historic city, Norwich (this week honoured by a visit from his Majesty the King) has added in modern times a reputation for the manufacture of boots and shoes in the highest and lightest grades and for athletic uses. For the quality and flexibility of its footwear, Norwich is unsurpassed

throughout the world. This latter-day industrial development in Norwich may be said to date from the establishment in 1846 of the business which has now grown into the great firm of Messrs. Howlett and White, Ltd., whose name and goods enjoy an especial and world-wide reputation. The little factory in which the business began over sixty years ago has, through the development and extension of the trade, long outgrown its original premises and absorbed neighbouring sites, so that the extensions carried out during the last twelve months have made it the largest boot and shoe factory under one roof in the kingdom.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION PAIRS IN STOCK. At any time the number of boots and shoes in process of manufacture ranges between 150,000 and 200,000 pairs, while the stock, of course, considerably exceeds that number. The basis of it all may be seen in the great stores of leather, single consignments of 1000 dozen of skins being an almost ordinary occurrence. It is this which constitutes the raw material out of which the skilled hands and fingers of the 1200 employees and the machinery—almost miraculous in its speed, certainty, and in-

machines, which, on the hand-sewn principle, secure together the uppers and soles. And even then, with the boot apparently ready for wear, it has still between twenty and thirty finishing processes to endure before it is placed on the market by Messrs. Howlett and White.

MAKING A SHOE INSIDE OUT.

A speciality of the firm is its manufacture of light, patent-leather dancing pumps and fancy shoes, and

uppermost on the last, as also the lining, etc., and the sole. Then one sees the apparently simple process of turning the complete shoe inside out! Though other shoe-manufacturing centres use this method, they never reach the wonderful achievement of lightness and flexibility of Norwich workmen, whose skill in this respect stands admittedly unrivalled throughout the world, so much so that the makers of these "turn-shoes," as they are called, frequently receive tempting offers to go to other firms. For this purpose the shoe is, of course, kept in a very damp state, and, having been reversed, it is placed on its last to dry and regain its shape. To this process of manufacture, carried out in no other city with such success, Messrs. Howlett and White's dress and fancy shoes owe their reputation in all the leading markets of the world.

In addition to shoes of ordinary black and brown leather, the firm has, within recent years, acquired so prominent a position for its manufacture of beaded, embroidered, and coloured shoes that Norwich now competes with Parisian and Vienna makers, who formerly reigned supreme in the market. A reference must also be made here to the extraordinary number of sizes and variety of styles in which each class of goods is manufactured. The "Norvic" boots and shoes (which constitute one of the firm's brands) are made, for instance, in thirteen sizes, with four shapes for each size, which makes fifty-two varieties; and each of these fifty-two varieties is, in turn, made in four fittings, and each of



AS IT WAS IN 1856: MESSRS. HOWLETT AND WHITE'S BOOT FACTORY AT NORWICH IN ITS EARLY DAYS.

in the production of these Norwich leads the world for a very curious reason. Nowhere else can this class of footwear be made as they are at Norwich. Literally and actually, these goods are made

brands) are made, for instance, in thirteen sizes, with four shapes for each size, which makes fifty-two varieties; and each of these fifty-two varieties is, in turn, made in four fittings, and each of



Photo, Garrold
ALL HAND LABOUR: "CLICKERS" CUTTING THE UPERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

genuity—produce the dainty and durable footwear for which the firm is noted both under its own name and that of its various registered trade-marks. In one department there is to be seen the cutting of the soles out of hides by machinery in numberless shapes and sizes. In the clicking-room illustrated above silence reigns, for here is no machinery at work, but only the profound experience and skilled hand and eye of the "clickers" cutting out of the skins the various parts which when assembled and sewn together form the "upper" of a boot or shoe. But the clatter and buzz of hundreds of machines pervade the "upper-closing" room, with its 320 women employees busy in their respective tasks of "skiving" the edges of the leather, assembling, fixing linings, and sewing the upper of boot or shoe, making the buttonholes and sewing-on the buttons. Thirty buttons per minute and eight stitches to each button is the work which the last machine accomplishes.

Elsewhere the soles and heels are being made, and uppers and bottoms finally meet, to be united in the lasting department. No more than a reference can be made to the wonderful machines which build up the heels, and the still more wonderful machines which, with claws like human fingers, "pull over" the upper on to the last and make ready for the succeeding machine which sews on the sole. Then follows the heel-ing-machine, which, worked by a man and three boys, will affix 1000 pairs of heels a day. Yet again, the welting and stitching

inside out by Messrs. Howlett and White, the right shoe being made on the left foot last, and vice-versa, while the wrong side of the leather is placed

these 208 varieties in twenty styles—a total in all of 4160 different kinds of "Norvic" boots and shoes for ladies!

WORLD-WIDE REPUTE.

But the "Norvic" brand forms only one of the firm's manufactures. There is also the equally famous "Mascot" footwear for ladies, and the "Anchor" brand of both men and women's boots and shoes. Again, sandals have been largely produced by Messrs. Howlett and White, whose "Ideal" brand is known everywhere, while for children the firm produces special nature-form boots and shoes the trade-mark of which, as "Freedom," describes their easiness, and the models on which they are made prevent any distortion of a growing foot. Of tennis-shoes, Messrs. Howlett and White are the biggest manufacturers, and in every branch of athletic footwear—including cricket, running, and gymnasium shoes—they hold a leading position. To its growing trade in the home market the firm has added a large and steadily increasing trade on the Continent, in the British dominions, Egypt, South America, and the East, including even China. At the Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush last year the firm was awarded a diploma and gold medal. Last, but not least, that a firm is not without honour in its own city there is the testimony of the undisturbed cordial relations between Messrs. Howlett and White, Ltd., and their workpeople, and the position of Sir George White as member of Parliament for North-West Norwich and of one of the directors, Mr. Arthur G. Howlett, as Sheriff of Norwich



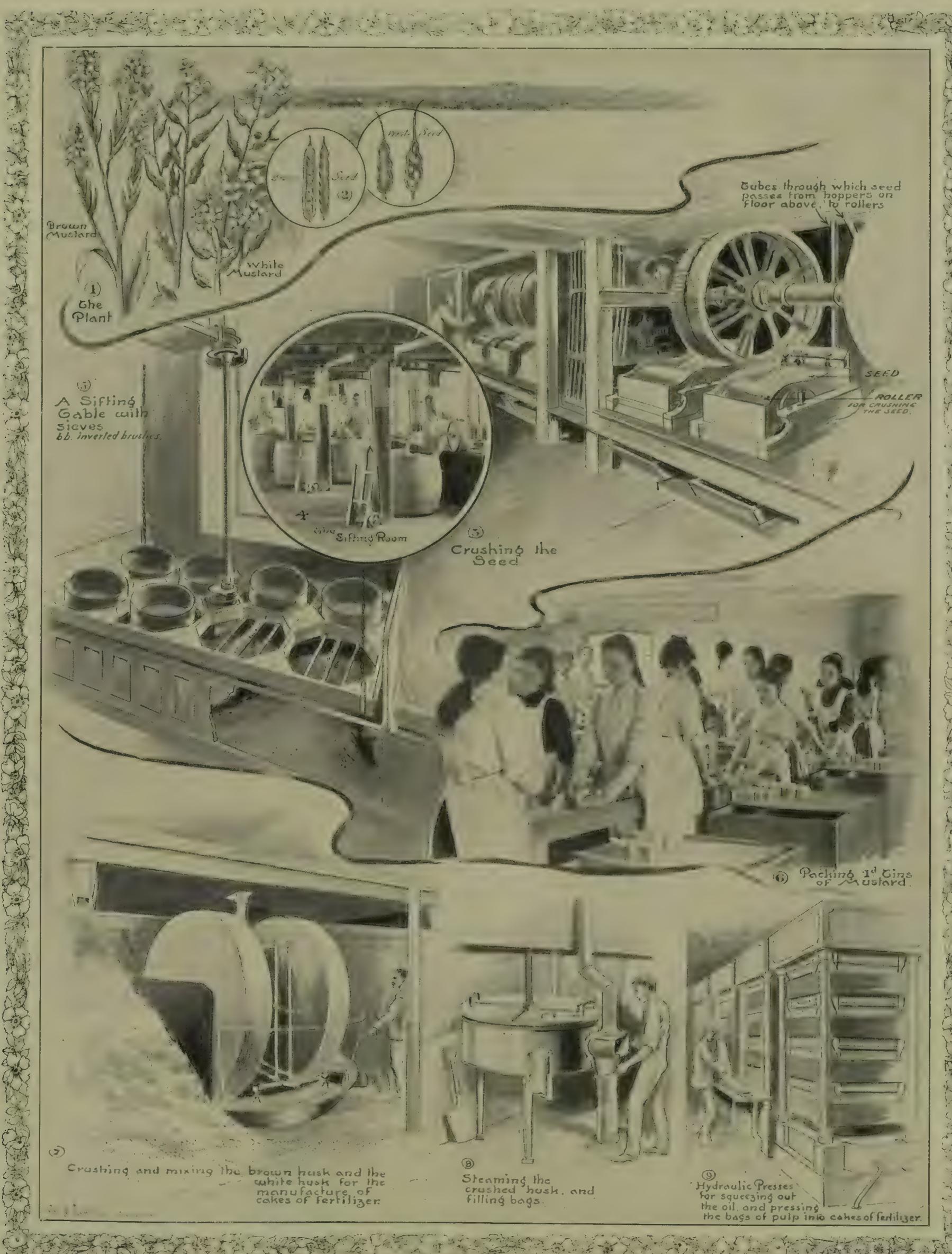
Photo, Garrold
OVER THREE HUNDRED GIRLS IN ONE DEPARTMENT: THE UPPER-CLOSING ROOM.



AS IT IS IN 1909: THE IMMENSE MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF MESSRS. HOWLETT AND WHITE'S PREMISES.

THAT WHICH, LEFT ON THE PLATE, CREATES FORTUNES.

DRAWN (AT MESSRS. J. AND J. COLMAN'S) BY W. B. ROBINSON.



MUSTARD—FROM THE SEED TO THE TIN: A GREAT INDUSTRY IN BEING AT NORWICH.

It is said of a great mustard-maker that he once observed that he had made his fortune, not out of the mustard people had eaten, but out of the mustard people had left on their plates. Fortunately the condiment without which no gourmet will eat his roast beef is as cheap as it is necessary. Yet there are many elaborate processes between the seed and the tin; indeed, a walk through Messrs. J. and J. Colman's famous Carrow Works (at which our sketches were made) is a revelation to the stranger. "The crushing-machine room is where the making of mustard begins. From large hoppers and bins the seed rattles down into a whir of wheels. . . . The powdered flour is of a cloudy yellow tinge, and has a degree of roughness, both of which disappear in the process of the separating-room. . . . There are numerous tables into each of which are fitted about a dozen sieves made with a mesh of the finest silk. . . . A touch of a lever sets these sieves revolving. . . . Here husk and seed are parted for ever, and down below the sieves is the fine mustard in a fine powder. . . . White and brown seed are sifted separately. Then. . . . comes the judicious blend of the white and brown flours; then the final mixings to form the different qualities." The husk is then dealt with. The oil extracted from it is used in various ways. Some of it lubricates the machinery at the works; some goes to the making of mustard plasters. The husk itself is made into cakes of fertiliser.

THE MODERN MILLER.

FROM the old-time miller, with his upper and nether mill-stones and water-wheel, it seems a long cry to the modern factory, equipped for the same purpose with elaborate plant for the cleansing, washing, and conditioning of wheat and its conversion into flour by the gradual-reduction process of rolling-machinery. There is indeed a wide difference between the two methods, but it is covered by the history of the firm of E. R. and F. Turner, Ltd., of Ipswich. Almost from its establishment, in 1837, it took up the manufacture of milling-machinery, and its position of pioneer in this branch is shown by the fact that as early as 1853 it was entrusted by Mr. G. A. Buchholz with the carrying-out of his patents for the gradual-reduction process of flour-milling. No wheat as it comes from the farmer is in a sufficiently pure state to be immediately ground down into flour. Bits of straw, stick, leaves, and other seeds, as oats or barley, lie among the grain;



THE BUILDING OF A GREAT MILL: THE INDIA FLOUR-MILLS AT KARACHI IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

Our photograph shows a stage in the erection of the India Flour Mills at Karachi. These great mills are to be fitted with plant made by Messrs. E. R. and F. Turner, Ltd., of Ipswich, with a capacity of 30 sacks of flour per hour.

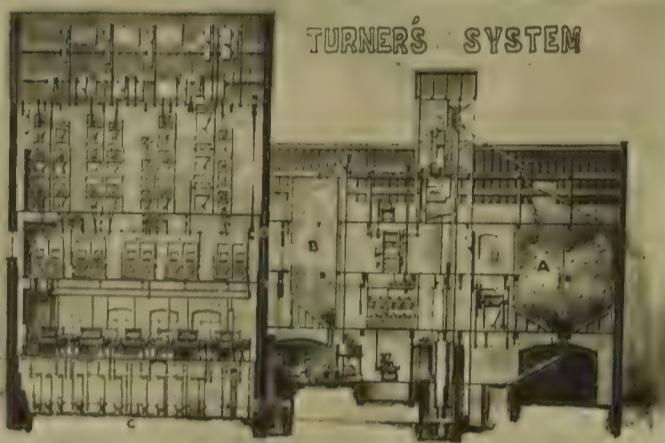
and wheats from India, Egypt, and the East particularly contain small stones and dried mud. With wonderful ingenuity and certainty these foreign bodies

are eliminated by the Turner plant, which also washes the pure grain and dries it by alternate currents of hot and cold air. Then follows the passage of the wheat between the iron rollers which have taken the place of the old millstones.

The patents and special machinery for milling-plant produced by this firm are too numerous for mention. They are known throughout the world, for in addition to equipping some of the largest flour-mills in this country, Messrs. E. R. and F. Turner, Ltd., of Ipswich have a large foreign trade, particularly in South Africa, South America, Australia, and the East.

To this manufacture of milling-machinery the firm adds the making of the steam-engines for driving the machines. This

constitutes one of the oldest departments of the St. Peter's and the Grey Friars Works, which cover two-and-a-quarter acres and employ over four hundred hands. In this connection the Turner-Pegg Patent Coriolis Valve Gear and the Turner-Hartnell Patent Governor are the firm's specialities. The complete equipment of flour-mills is carried out by the company, ranging from small plant turning out one sack per hour or even less to some of the largest establishments in the world, amongst which may be numbered the Sun Mills, Trafford Park, Manchester, with a capacity of 70 sacks of flour per hour. Mention must also be made that Messrs. E. R. and F. Turner still supply milling-machinery for grinding grain between the old-style stones, while two very notable features of the firm's trade are its fodder-crushing mills and, for South Africa particularly, small mills (among them the "Inkoos"), which are either worked by hand or cattle, for grinding mealies or other grain.



FROM WHEAT TO FLOUR: MACHINERY FOR CLEANING WHEAT AND ROLLING IT INTO FLOUR.

This machinery, made by Messrs. Turner, is in the mills of Messrs. Milner and Co., Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, and has a capacity of 8 to 10 sacks of flour per hour. The letter A indicates the wheat as it is received at the mill and before cleaning; B the wheat after cleaning, having passed through the machinery between A and B; and C the wheat-rolling plant making the actual flour.



THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN OF A GREAT INDUSTRY: ONE OF THE WORKSHOPS IN THE GREY FRIARS WORKS AT IPSWICH.

Some idea of the amount of engineering skill and labour involved in the process of converting wheat into flour may be gained from this photograph. It represents the interior of a workshop at Messrs. E. R. and F. Turner's Grey Friars Works at Ipswich.



THE MARTIAL SPIRIT OF THE MEN OF NORFOLK: TERRITORIALS MARCHING PAST THE KING ON HOUSEHOLD HEATH, NORWICH, AFTER THE PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

The march-past of the troops was not in the programme. It is said, indeed, that some had expressed doubt as to whether the Territorials would come through such a test successfully, especially the artillery. The King, however, seeing the excellent bearing of the men, commanded a march-past, and this proved once and for all that the doubts were without foundation. No troops could have marched better; and the artillery in particular came in for great praise.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.]

THE IRISH ROUND TABLE AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien (Principal Whip
Nationalist Party; Kilkenny City).Mr. John Redmond (Chairman
Irish Parliamentary Party).Mr. John Dillon
(East Mayo).Mr. William Field
(St. Patrick's).

Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill (South Donegal).

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Scotland).

Mr. J. J. Mooney (Newry).

IN THE SEATS RESERVED FOR THEM BY COURTESY: THE IRISH TABLE IN THE DINING-ROOM
OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

As we had occasion to note when (in March last) we published an illustration of the Ministers' Table, an unwritten law has it that one particular table in the House of Commons dining-room that may not be entered by strangers is reserved for members of the Government only. Close to it are tables, also reserved by courtesy, for leaders of the Opposition and leaders of the Irish Party. The Irish Party, always prominent, is especially in the public eye at the moment, when Mr. T. P. O'Connor is in America appealing for funds for it.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

*Photo. Halftones.*

BORED, AT THE FIRST AVIATION MEETING IN ENGLAND: SPECTATORS SLEEPING DURING A "NO FLIGHT" INTERVAL.

The first flying meeting in England, like all other flying meetings, had its blank moments—one might say its blank hours—for if the weather be not favourable aviators cannot fly, save in exceptional cases. Certain of the spectators found these intervals useful, and slept through them, thus making up for rest lost in travelling. On the whole, however, flying at Doncaster provided the onlookers with much to interest them.

*Photo. Bolak.*

FIRING THE FIRST SHOT: LORD ROBERTS OPENING THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY'S NEW RANGE.

Lord Roberts, ever energetic and ever desirous of fostering the military spirit in Great Britain, naturally enough takes the greatest interest in rifle-shooting, whether it be miniature-rifle shooting or shooting with a regulation arm. He is here shown firing the first shot at the newest of rifle-ranges, that belonging to the London and South-Western Railway Company, and situated at Clapham Junction.

*Photo. Fornari.*

THE ROYAL MEETING THAT WAS MADE SAFE BY 30,000 TROOPS: THE CASTLE OF RACCONIGI, IN WHICH THE TSAR DINED WITH THE KING OF ITALY.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to guard the Tsar during his visit to the King of Italy at Racconigi. No fewer than 22,000 troops were employed to guard the railway alone. In Racconigi itself were 1500 carbineers, 600 policemen, five regiments of infantry, or 4800 men, a regiment of cavalry 500 strong, and 600 cycling Bersaglieri.

*Photo. Pelus.*

AVIATION IN EGYPT: THE FIRST FLYING-MACHINE SEEN IN THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS (MODELED ON THE MORE FAMOUS BLÉRIOT).

The first aeroplane constructed in Egypt is modelled somewhat after the manner of the Blériot. When the photograph was taken the machine was being exhibited in a Cairo theatre, preparatory to its inventor trying his first flights over the Oasis of Heliopolis. The propeller, it will be noted, bears the crescent and star.



A MAST THAT CAN BE CARRIED IN A CART AND RAISED TO A HEIGHT OF 83 FEET IN A FEW SECONDS.

The mast is of steel, and, as we have noted, can be raised to a height of 83 feet. It is the invention of Herr Alexander Siewert, and is expected to be of use, not only for military purposes, but on any occasion on which a long ladder is valuable. It cannot be said, perhaps, that the invention is altogether new in idea, but there seems little doubt that it will be of considerable service, and that it will be widely adopted.

A BALL THAT MUST NOT TOUCH THE EARTH: BURMESE "FOOTER."



A GAME EVERY PLAYER OF WHICH SHOULD BE AN ACROBAT: BURMESE FOOTBALL—HOW THE BALL IS KEPT GOING.

Burmese football can be played by any number of people, though usually not more than half a dozen engage in it at a time. The players stand in a circle, and it is their object to keep the ball always in the air. They receive the ball, which is of bamboo wicker-work, on almost any part of the body (knees, ankles, feet, soles of the feet, head, and so on); and "take" it behind their back almost as readily as they do when it is in front of them. There are no sides.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



MR. RUDYARD KIPLING,
Whose new volume of stories and
poems, "Actions and Reactions," has
appeared through Messrs. Macmillan.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry

ANDREW LANG ON FAIRIES.

"THE existence of fairies," said to me a young lady of ten summers, "has never been disproved, and in my opinion they deserve the attention of science." These were her identical words, to the best of my memory, and, of course, I expressed my full agreement.

Children who have "the will to believe" in fairies may be glad to have not only Peter Pan on their side, but Mr. Walter Wentz, M.A., of Stanford University, U.S.A. The fair philosopher whom I have quoted may not think as much of Stanford University as of Oxford and Cambridge, for Stanford is new, very new, and the pious founder is not long dead, I believe. But Mr. Wentz, the defender of fairies, is an undergraduate of Jesus College, Oxford, where he has studied the Celtic languages under Sir John Rhys.

The Celtic-speaking Welsh, Irish, and Highlanders still have a pretty firm faith in fairies—at least the Welsh and Irish have; the Highlanders are much more interested in second-sight. Mr. Wentz's book, "A Thesis for the Doctorate" (at Stanford, not at Oxford), is called "The Fairy Faith in Celtic Countries, its Psychical Origin and Nature" (Oberthur, Rennes, 1909).

He courageously maintains "that there is a real invisible Fairy-land within our earthly atmosphere, and that real Fairies who are not men or shades of men live in it now." This will not be granted at Oxford, but Stanford, a fresh young seat of learning, may be open to argument.

It must not be supposed that Mr. Wentz is either jesting or is ignorant of his subject. He examines all the current theories of the origin of the fairy belief, and approves of the merits which, in various degrees, they possess. But they are all inadequate, he says. There is something more than myth. There are genuine fairies, "a secret commonwealth of Elves, Fauns, and Fairies," as the Rev. Robert Kirk argued, about 1690.

I am not wholly of Mr. Wentz's opinion, though I conceive that certain obscure but probably genuine phenomena have some cause unknown, and that the Celts attribute these phenomena to fairy agency.

Mr. Wentz has a systematic method. He examines ancient Irish written legends about the Sidhe, now known as fairies; and the old Welsh romances, and the early beliefs of the half-converted heathen



A TREASURE WHOSE PRICE IS KEPT SECRET: A GRECO-ROMAN SILVER BOWL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"The beautiful examples of Greek and Roman art show . . . exquisite simplicity of design and decoration, and the most perfect workmanship known in any age. . . . The British Museum Committee, who own perhaps the finest collection of Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Greek, Roman, Abyssinian, and Celtic gold and silver work, abstain from giving prices" (i.e., the prices paid for each article).



MR. ROBERT W. CHAMBERS,
Whose new novel, "Special Messenger,"
has been published by Mr. T. Werner
Laurie. Mr. Chambers is the author of
"Cardigan," "The Firing Line," etc.

world, and the phenomena of modern spiritualism. He also gives evidence which he has collected orally, wandering among Breton, Welsh, Irish, and Highland peasants. As a rule this is mere folk-lore, not first-hand evidence of people who say that they have been in fairy company. There are, however, cases of actual percipients: who report that the fairies were Pro-Boers, and are prophets. They are not devils, ghosts, or leprechauns, nor are they the tiny folk of common fairy-tales, but fine tall men and women, as Lady Archibald Campbell learned from percipients in Argyll.

Many more people talk about fairies than see fairies, and when a peasant reports that they talk politics with him, we must suppose that he deceives himself. In the same way Mr. Wentz has a good deal to tell about an Australian who, when not engaged in a small laundry business, is the centre of mysterious gifts, brought by sprites from nobody knows where, Mr. Wentz thinks from Babylon and Nineveh.

A number of these "fairy gifts of clay seals, and small cuneiform inscriptions" are exhibited in the museum of one of Mr. Wentz's universities Stanford, not Oxford.

Now, have the Assyriologists of Stanford

examined these interesting Babylonian objects? A number of Babylonian tablets, conferred in Australia on the ingenious Mr. Bailey by the spirits, were submitted in 1905 to Dr. Wallis Budge, of the British Museum. This expert said that the designs on the tablets were "from poor copies of well-known objects and drawings." Such tablets are "forgery, similar to large numbers which I have seen in Baghdad, Kazmain, and parts of Persia. They resemble the work made by Jewish dealers in those places, and in Southern Russia." In the British Museum are some spurious tablets, but they are better executed than those with which the spirits enrich Mr. Bailey. Some members of the Society for Psychical Research have examined the case of Mr. Bailey, and speak of him without superstitious adoration. They present a theory as to how Mr. Bailey manages to exhibit his feats without the slightest assistance from the spirits of defunct Hindoos, or any other fairy control. The spirits would not go in search of spurious tablets to Babylon. They would go to them that sell and buy for themselves. The curators of the Stanford museum ought certainly to exhibit their spiritual Babylonian tablets to competent Assyriologists, of whom America has plenty.



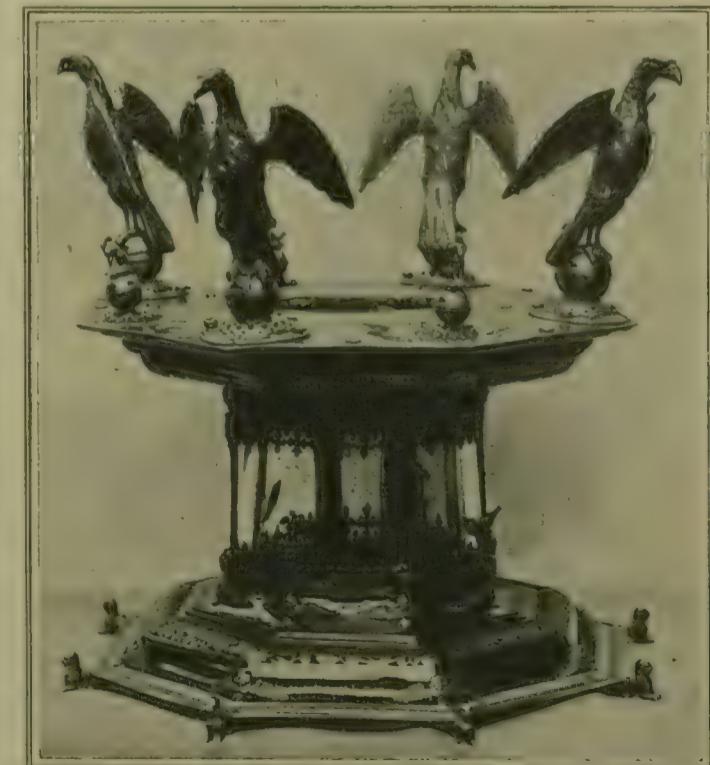
THE GOLDEN AGE FOR GOLDSMITHS: THE INTERIOR OF A GOLDSMITH'S SHOP IN THE 16TH CENTURY.

"The sixteenth century was a period of unparalleled prosperity for this country. . . . A feeling of public security resulted in increased love of display, and for the goldsmiths then indeed dawned a golden age. . . . The goldsmiths became as wealthy as they were important, and from the king [Henry VIII.] down to the merchant, silver and gold plate was piled up in the silver cupboards."

THE ART PRACTISED BY DEMETRIUS OF EPHESUS:
THE FASCINATION OF OLD SILVER.

Our illustrations are reproduced from "Chats on Old Silver," by E. L. Lowes, by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

[SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.]



ONCE A DIVIDER OF RANKS AT DINNER-TABLES: A STANDING SALT BELONGING TO THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

"The Standing Salts [were used] not so much for the purpose of containing salt, but as a magnificent piece of show plate, occupying the most important position on the table, being, in fact, the centre-piece. . . . 'Above the salt' and 'below the salt' marked the degrees of rank at table. . . . Magnificent salts were made up to the end of the seventeenth century, the Goldsmiths' Company's salt of crystal and silver-gilt being dated 1693."



THE ARTICHOKE IN DESIGN: THE "GIANT" OR "HUNTSMAN" SALT AT ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD. "The 'Giant' Salt, one of the chief treasures at All Souls' College, Oxford . . . was the gift of the founder, Henry Chichele. . . . A Giant Huntsman carries a crystal bowl on his head of exquisite fashioning, while ordinarily sized dogs (with a normal huntsman) are worrying a spent stag at his feet; the cover is topped by an artichoke." This famous "salt" dates from the 15th century.

INTRODUCTION BY FLAG: COMBATTING "UNBEARABLE LONELINESS."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO.



BE-FLAGGED TO SHOW THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO TALK: THE ROUNDABOUT CLUB IN BEING.

It has been said that people of this country will never talk one with the other until they have been formally introduced. The results of such reserve are several, and one of them is loneliness, which is suffered more, perhaps, by Londoners than by any others. To combat this, the Roundabout Club has been formed, with Mr. W. T. Stead as President. The members of this, lunching or taking tea or dining in public, each wear two flags. These are a sign that they are willing to speak and to be spoken to. When conversation is not desired, the flags are removed; when the member is already engaged the flags are worn upside down. The flag tables, the idea of which is to encourage "the extension of international camaraderie among English speakers of any and every nationality," were "opened" the other day at the Eustace Miles Restaurant.

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY

Sir Isaac Newton, 1642-1727

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.FISHES OUT
OF WATER.THE pro-
verbial
method of de-
scribing an in-
feeling

dividual in a tight corner, or otherwise very uncomfortable in a particular environment, as resembling "a fish out of water," may, on the whole, be taken as representing a perfectly just simile. Most fishes die soon after removal from their element, though the power of resisting death varies greatly as regards the time fishes can survive in the air. To what this difference in the power of living out of water is due, is a point difficult of determination. Perhaps a primary difference in the constitution of a fish giving it an advantage over its neighbours in the way of being able to resist the dryness of surroundings may account for the variations. Here one is dealing with ordinary fishes, of course. There are others which can not only live out of water, but which habitually leave the water for overland journeys, while others exhibit the possession of gills and lungs, and so truly become amphibious creatures.

There is a certain tribe of Indian fishes which, if kept constantly below water, die. If they are contained in a vessel at the top of which a net is placed, preventing them from access to the air, they die. It seems to be a necessity of their lives that they should take occasional gulps of air direct from the atmosphere, such air, presumably, being received into special receptacles, and aiding the process of respiration. Breathing in fishes is accomplished by aid of gills, and there is really little difference between a gill and a lung in essential features. In both we have a net-work of blood-vessels, through which circulates impure blood. This blood gets rid of its waste matters, and receives a supply of oxygen gas, and is thus rendered fit for re-circulation through the body. In lung and gill this exchange of impurities for oxygen is represented, so that a fish in time would render the water in which it lives utterly unfit for breathing purposes, just as the air of an ill-ventilated room represents an atmospheric supply of insufficient kind.

We must get rid of the common notion that a fish "breathes water." It does nothing of the kind. No animal breathes water; all animals breathe air. The fish breathes the air which is mechanically entangled in the water, whereas land animals, as we know, inhale the atmosphere directly. If air is mechanically mixed with water, it should be possible easily to renew the

LESS CIVILISED THAN WASPS: A SECTION OF
A HUMBLE-BEE'S NEST.

"The hive of the Honey Bee has often been likened to a well-ordered city. The Humble Bee's nest is a mere establishment. . . . Its inmates have a happy-go-lucky way with them. . . . Humble Bees, in fact, are the least civilised of all communal insects; less civilised are they than the wasp. . . . The house of the Humble Bee is approached by a tunnel (A), leading into a chamber almost filled with a domed mass of vegetable refuse. . . . In the centre of the chamber is the nest proper—a mass of yellowish objects not unlike snakes' eggs. These are the cocoons, or cradles, formed by the Bee grubs prior to their period of pupation."

fishes—that a moisture-supply is retained. There may, of course, be a certain absorption of air direct as well, but, leaving this

point aside, we have still to reflect on the altered constitution which such fishes exhibit. They are capable, in other words, of existence under conditions such as would undoubtedly spell death to the vast majority of their neighbours.

In many fishes is developed a curious sac-like organ, called the "air-bladder" or "sound." In its simplest shape it is a closed sac; in other cases the air-bladder communicates with the throat of the fish by a tube. It contains a gas—often nitrogen—which serves through its compression to increase the weight of the fish and so to enable it to sink in the water, while by expansion of the gas the opposite result is obtained. Now this air-bladder is the homologue or representative of the lungs of higher animals. If any doubt existed on this point, it would be resolved by the discovery that in certain fishes the air-bladder becomes double, or divided, while it communicates with the mouth by a tube evidently the representative of the trachea, or windpipe. More than this, this air-bladder discharges lung-functions. It receives from the body impure blood, and returns pure blood from its precincts. Again, in the fishes in which the air-bladder thus performs functions as a lung, the heart is like that of the frogs. It is three-chambered, while in ordinary fishes the heart has two cavities only.

Here we see the missing link between the water-existence and the land-life. The *Lepidostomias* or mud-fishes of Africa and South America, and the *Ceratodus* or Barramunda of Australia are fishes which thus possess gills and lungs both. The former, when the dry season arrives, burrow in the mud, leaving an air-hole leading from the burrow to the surface. Thus, breathing by their lungs, they lie torpid, till the advent of the wet season, when the mud dissolves, and they resume their water-life in which the gills appear as the typical breathing organs. The Australian fish inhales air periodically from the atmosphere, but apparently depends less on its lungs than do the mud-fishes. The case of the frog, breathing first by gills and then by lungs alone, and that of certain of its neighbours with gills and lungs co-existent, is recalled to mind by these fishes.

ANDREW WILSON.

A SPIDER WITHOUT A "PARLOUR": A WEST-INDIAN
"BIRD-CATCHING" SPIDER (LIFE-SIZE).

"Not all species of Spiders construct snares. . . . There are many kinds that boldly hunt for their quarry in the open. . . . In warmer parts of the earth some of these hunting spiders assume quite large dimensions. . . . This is one of the so-called 'Bird-catching Spiders,' whose food really consists of beetles, resting moths, ants, smaller Spider species, etc. . . . Accounts of these Spiders attacking full-grown birds are largely fictitious; young humming-birds and similar small animals are sometimes attacked in their nests."

NATURE'S ECONOMICS: SOME LITTLE-KNOWN
PHASES OF FAMILIAR LIVING FORMS.

Our Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced from "The Nature Book," a Popular Description by Pen and Camera of the Delights and Beauties of the Open Air; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Co. (See Review on Another Page.)

supply. In nature, this is effected by the winds and water-movements which aerate the seas, lakes, and rivers. The track of a paddle-steamer shows us what aeration is, and in an aquarium, the circulating water is made forcibly to enter the tanks, aerating them and keeping the water up to the proper standard. If a gold-fish in a glass globe gets half poisoned with its breathing products and through exhaustion of the oxygen supply, we can restore its energy by syringing the water and by thus pumping air into it.

The climbing perch of India and other fishes leave the pools when these become dry, and waddle over the land in search of fresh waters. Probably here the altered life depends not so much on a power of utilising air directly from the atmosphere as upon an ingenious device for keeping the gills moist, and on a method of enabling respiration to be carried on in fish-like fashion. In the head of these fishes, on each side, is a curious turbinate or maze-like bone, and it is in the recesses of these bones—simply an evolution of bones found in all



JACK TAR'S SUBSTITUTE FOR SOAP: A WHELK'S EGG-CASE.

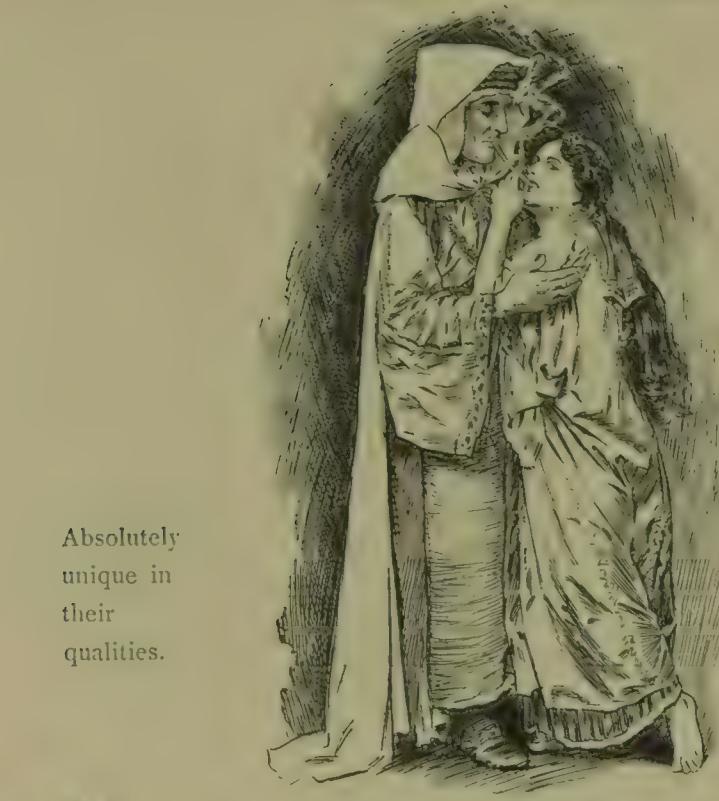
"Almost at any season we may pick up [on the beach] a light yellowish mass composed of small capsules. . . . These little capsules are the egg-cases of the Whelk. . . . Each capsule contains some 500 to 600 eggs. . . . The number of eggs produced annually by one fish probably runs into millions. . . . When soap fails him [Jack Tar] will use these capsules to wash his hands with."



NATURE'S METHODS OF INOCULATION: NETTLE-STINGS MAGNIFIED.

"Under the microscope it is seen that these stings consist of a long tapering cell. When the hair comes in contact with any object which the apex can pierce, a slight wound is made, and at the same time the bristle breaks, allowing the fluid which the cell contains to escape into the opening. The poison . . . formic acid and . . . enzyme, is of a peculiarly irritating nature."

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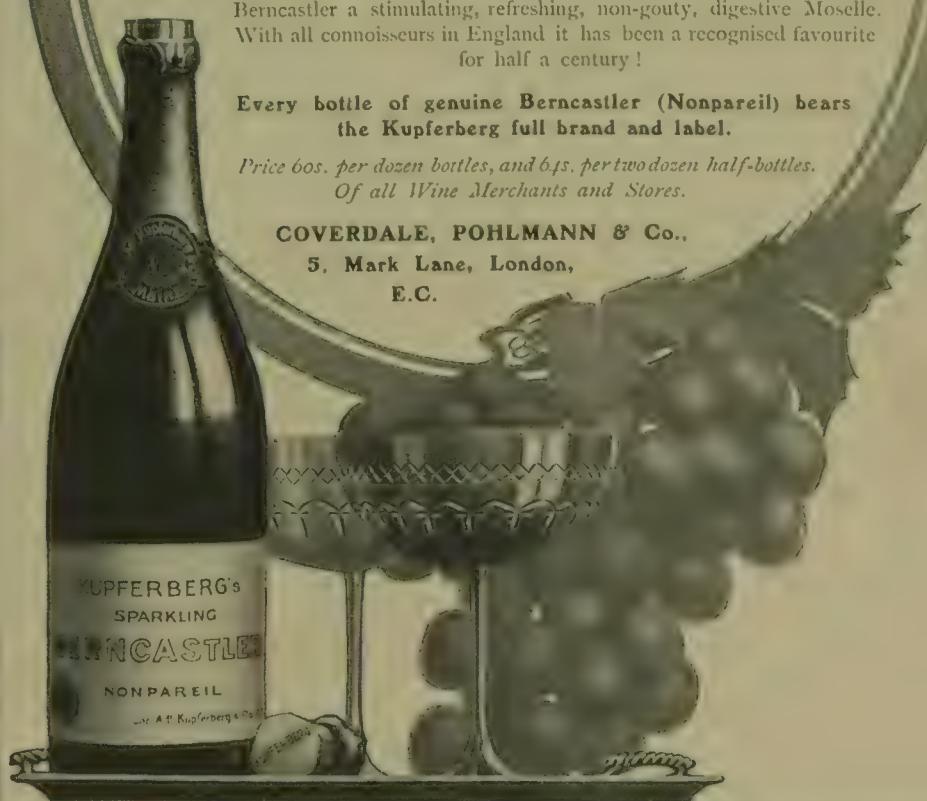
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MUSIC.

TO deal in briefest fashion with all the more important musical functions of the past week would be impossible within strict limits of space. It is necessary to pass over in a few words several notable achievements. At the Albert Hall and Queen's Hall, Mr. Eddy Brown, a lad in his teens, has created a mild sensation and has shown that he is capable of more than the average boy virtuoso can accomplish. He has many gifts, and only maturity can give him what he lacks—that is, the full and true interpretative insight. That one so young should have achieved so much in the development of tone and technique, should reveal such beauty in his cantabile playing, and should essay the Beethoven Concerto with so large a measure of success, is a matter worth remarking. If the young player will remember that he has still much to learn, and that the road to supreme

Sapellnikoff has given one of his rare recitals in London. If we are not mistaken, he was for some time a pupil of Mme. Sophie Menter, who in her prime was one of the most brilliant professional players of her sex. Unfortunately, Sapellnikoff has a distinct tendency to attach too much importance to technique; he is painfully correct, oppressively brilliant, but seldom sympathetic. The full emotional significance of certain music escapes him altogether. M. Sapellnikoff is justified; he gives the public that for

and there were moments when one felt inclined to speak of it as Tennyson spoke to his Brook, and say, "but you go on for ever." M. Magnard has crowded plenty of ideas into the work, many of them



WHERE THE KING SPENT LAST WEEK-END: QUIDENHAM PARK, LORD ALBEMARLE'S SEAT.

His Majesty the King stayed at Quidenham Park, the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, for the occasion of the Norwich visit. He arrived at Quidenham on Saturday evening. On Sunday he motored to Quidenham church for morning service, and in the afternoon motored to Kilverstone, where he visited Mr. Fisher, son of Admiral Sir John Fisher. On Monday the King motored from Quidenham to Norwich, for the ceremonies of laying the foundation-stone of the extension of the hospital and presenting regimental colours.

accomplishment has still to be trodden, he will take one of the highest places in the profession before he has left his teens behind him.

piano, written by the first-named composer, and very brilliantly interpreted by M. F. Touche and Mlle. Blanche Selva, was the first item on the programme,



A MOST IMPORTANT PART OF NORWICH LIFE: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE FAMOUS CARRROW WORKS OF MESSRS. COLMAN.

Norwich, which the King honoured with his presence on Monday, is the home of a great British industry. There are situated the famous Carrow Works, the mustard, starch, and blue manufactory of Messrs. J. and J. Colman, Ltd. This great industry forms quite a town in itself, and provides employment for a large proportion of the inhabitants of Norwich.

which the greatest and most constant demand exists, and those who live to please must please to live.

The first concert of the French Concerts Society, given at Bechstein's last week, was devoted to the work of MM. Alberic Magnard and Vincent d'Indy. A sonata for violin and

undeniably beautiful; but the connection between the two instruments is often of the slightest, remote and ugly key-changes abound, and the composer throws away some of his happiest ideas without duly developing them. M. d'Indy's remarkable gifts as a song-writer were displayed to great advantage in Victor Hugo's "Claire de Lune" and his own "Lied Maritime," the atmosphere created by the music being quite extraordinary. Over the last item in the programme, M. Magnard's setting of the Horatian Ode to the Bandusian Fountain, the most remarkable achievement was undoubtedly the programme-printer's. Only three more concerts will be given by the Society, and those whose chances of crossing the Channel are few, and whose interest in modern French music is keen, would be well advised not to miss any of them, for the choice of composers covers the best of contemporary writers, and the interpretation of the chosen works is masterly.

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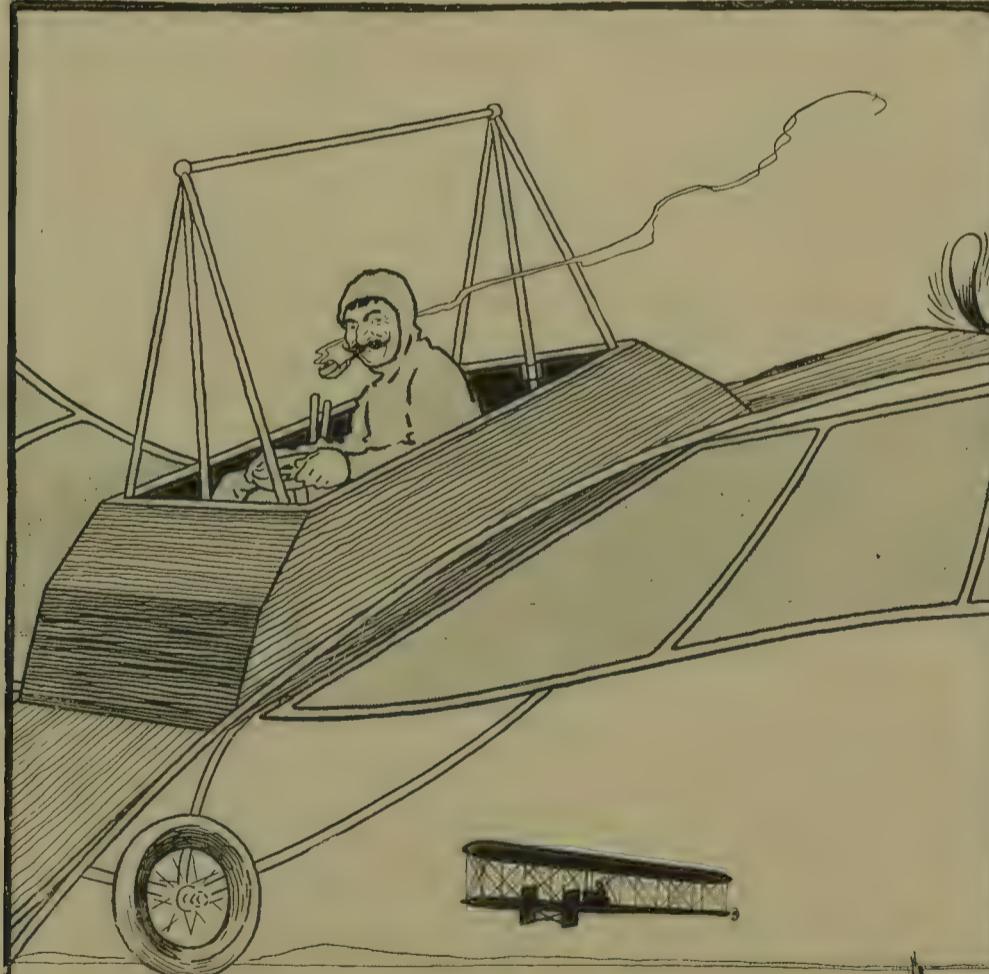
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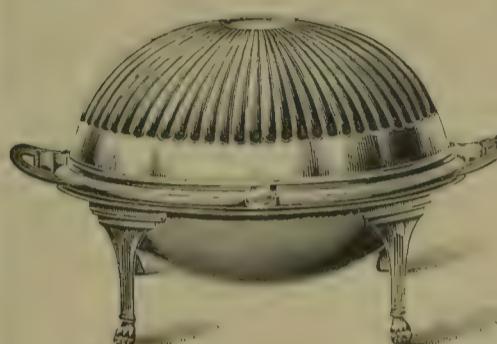
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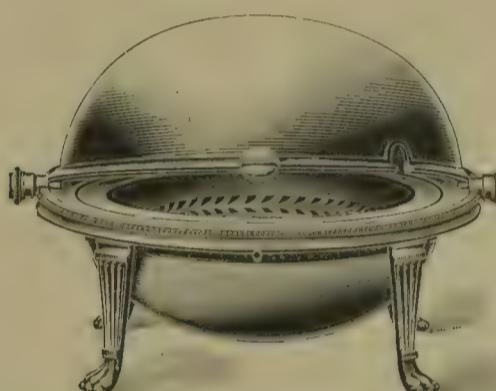
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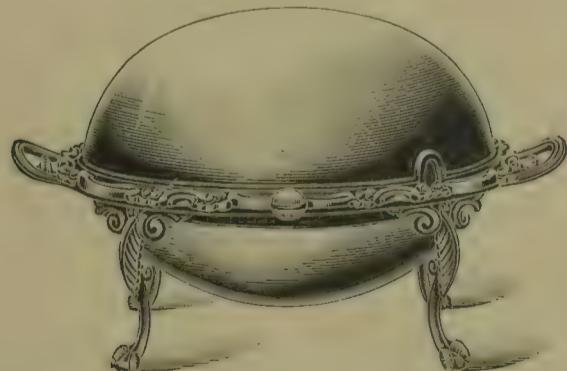
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LADIES' PAGE.

THE pride of the larder is the winged game that is now in fullest season. Pheasants, perhaps, are held to be in highest perfection in December, but they are a sufficiently dainty dish now; while from the middle of October to the latter part of November is agreed upon by all cooks as the best time for partridges, grouse, and blackcock. The methods of cooking game are almost endless. Nothing surpasses the plain roast bird, but novelty is the spice of appetite. A fresh sauce with roast game gives in itself an adequate variety. A modern idea is a nut sauce, which makes a pleasing harmony, with pheasant especially. Either walnuts, hazel-nuts, or almonds can be used; they are blanched, chopped, fried brown again in butter, then pounded to a paste, with a little gravy and oiled butter to assist the process, in a mortar. A strong gravy of game must be ready, and with a breakfast-cupful of this you work up half a cupful of the nut paste. Then put it over the fire, and stir in the usual thickening of flour rolled up with butter—about a quarter of an ounce of each is sufficient with the nuts—stir till it is cooked, draw off the fire, and add one beaten egg and half a pint of hot cream or milk, and nicely season.

Game can be braised whole, or stewed in an earthenware casserole, and any one chosen from a variety of garnishes placed round it when about to serve, each garnish giving a different flavour and enabling the dish to sport a separate name. Thus "Faisan Bruxelloise" is braised whole with a "mirepois" (mixture of finely chopped vegetables) to which a few Brussels sprouts are added, and more boiled sprouts are put round it on the dish alternately with little heaps of the chopped turnip, carrot, onion, etc. "Faisan Cavour" is braised (or merely baked) in a closely covered casserole, and surrounded for the last quarter of an hour by the thin Italian paste strips called tagliatelli; macaroni will do, but is less delicate. Whichever is used, it must first be partly boiled, then tossed in butter, before putting it in the casserole; and when turned out a thickish brown sauce with a well-flavoured game gravy base is poured over all. For "à la Bonne Femme" the bird is braised whole, in company with shreds of ham and button-onions or chopped shallots, and finished with a brown sauce in which a little chutney is stirred. All these are good, and quite simple.

Cold game, too, can be re-dressed in a dozen ways. It is excellent very finely chopped and rolled up in an omelette; or, minced and pounded to a paste with butter, it can be fried as fritters in batter. If there is enough cold game to cut off it a sufficient number of neat fillets, these again can be served in a variety of ways. The inferior parts of the birds should be pounded up into a forcemeat, and the trimmings and bones used to make gravy, in which the fillets are to be slowly heated—not boiled; then the various garnishes that can be added give change of flavour and of name.



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There is "à la Clamart," dished with a centre of green peas (out of a bottle, of course, and heated up in some game gravy) round which the fillets are placed, and then a thin tomato sauce is poured round the base: or "à la Piémontaise," with a border of rice flavoured with pheasant forcemeat put round the dish, in the centre of the rice being the fillets warmed up in thickened gravy: or "à la St. George," when the fillets are surrounded by quenelles of poached white meat, rabbit, or breast of chicken, flavoured with pounded mace and nutmeg, alternated with stewed button-mushrooms, and a sauce strongly flavoured with both game and mushrooms poured over all. Game also makes an excellent cold "chartreuse," or mould, set in aspic; the remains of the bird are cut in small dice, and set round the mould in a little aspic, mixed with any available garnish, such as truffles, chopped mushrooms, a little parsley and tarragon, hard-boiled eggs, and tiny quenelles of chicken or game poached in gravy; then melted aspic is poured in round the whole, and left to set.

Very well known are the excellent biscuits manufactured by Messrs. Macfarlane, Lang, and Co., of London and Glasgow, makers to the King. Their preparations of their goods for Christmas gifts—and something nice and wholesome to eat like these biscuits is always a useful and acceptable present—are already made, and take the form of charming tins in which to enclose a supply of their mixed sweet and fancy biscuits. The elegant tins will be of permanent use and value. The "Worcester Casket," a good-sized case, classical in shape and decorated like Worcester ware, is most handsome. A "Wedgwood Vase" of upright shape; a "Coaching Vase," with two bright, old-fashioned scenes reproduced; a "Tapestry" glove-box, and a handkerchief-box to match, with Greek figures upon them, would, any one of them, be acceptable and lastingly valued gifts to any lady; and then there are special children's tins—a hand-bag with chain, a strawberry-punnet, etc.

Nobody can explain why some novelties "catch on" in fashion. There is nothing to recommend the new fashion in veilings, yet every smart woman seems to have found it in her mind to order them. They are known as "Chantilly veilings," and their peculiarity is their thickness of design, which comes as a novelty after years of wearing very clear light veilings. A spider's web seems to have been chosen as the leading idea in design; the web is woven with open intervals, but the design is so closely repeated that it is impossible to get the eyes clear of the pattern. The same statement is true of most of the other designs in this heavy veiling—the vision must be constantly bothered by such heavy squares, diamonds, or other geometrical shapes set before the eyes. If these patterned veils are not very carefully put on, too, they produce an absolutely ludicrous effect; the face looks awry, the nose has a spotted tip, or the eyes take on a squint. Some of the patterns are so close that they act almost as a mask. Floral designs are supplied that are particularly heavy, but these are less worn than the stiff line patterns.

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CHESS.

THEODORE ROBERTS.—Black must win in the position submitted. We are sorry to hear of the death of our old contributor.

M. FOLWELL.—It was admired on all hands for its difficulty.

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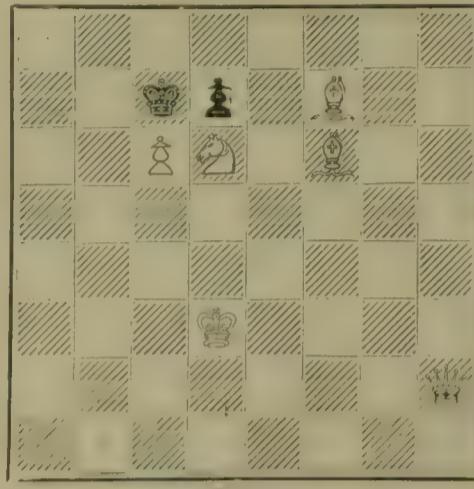
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"CHATS ON OLD SILVER."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

UNDER its modest title, "Chats on Old Silver" (Fisher Unwin) passes in review the goldsmith-work of the world, from Queen Aah-Hotep's bee-brooch of the twenty-seventh century B.C. to a Georgian mustard-pot. By the way, a hundred arresting things wait to be learned or looked at, for the illustrations are many and good. An old drawing shows a goldsmith's shop such as Cellini might have worked in, while photographs of long-buried treasure like the Nestor Cup, or hoarded heirlooms, and famous sale-pieces, historic standing salts—surely accursed of the Socialist—and typical examples of the great periods of English silver—the Queen Anne and Georgian, make the text lucid and attractive. It will be valuable to the collector if only on account of its pictorial tables, where all the British hall-marks appear with annual dates, its recent sale-lists of antique silver and prices, and the careful index. In every continent and epoch (there is an enthralling chapter on Mexican gold-work) the author has something to tell of gold and silver. "Earth to earth" is the epitaph of much of the world's best in these materials; Tiber and Apulian rivers, tombs and caves and bogs, received back their own, stamped with the great hall-mark of man's mind and hand, till the round globe is a potential Treasure Island. Much remains, however, and of English plate, which is more within the range of the many, there is great store. The record of this is detailed and business-like, though one misses one or two joys—the Georgian teapot, for example, that took the lines of a beautiful galley, and suggested a fragrant cargo from overseas. The preface declares old silver to be a sound investment, but for those who, like Charles Lamb, are too poor to invest, and too responsive to beauty to refrain, it is good to know that though a £15,000 rose-ewer belongs only to fairy wealth, a caddy-spoon, that delicate, remote, glittering memory of a shell, may be picked up for half a guinea. The author of this fascinating book, E. L. Lowe, has also written another that has already appeared in the same series, "Chats on Old Lace and Needlework."

Mr. Robin Overleigh gave a vocal recital at the Bechstein Hall last week, which was well attended and much appreciated by those present. The principal item on the programme was the long cycle of Schumann's "Dichterliebe," which was preceded by a group of old songs, and followed by a group of modern songs. The old songs included "Hat man nicht mit seinen kindern," from Bach's "Coffee" cantata, and Purcell's "Arise, ye subterranean winds." The modern group included songs by Sir Hubert Parry, Mr. Ernest Austin, and Miss Ethel Smyth.

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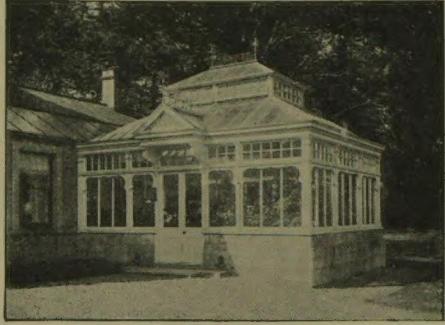
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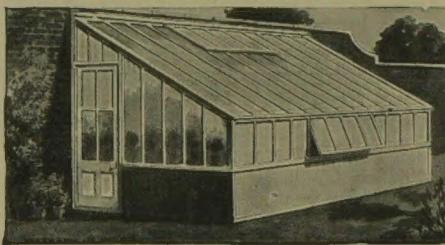
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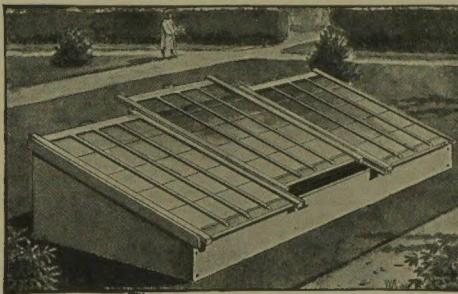
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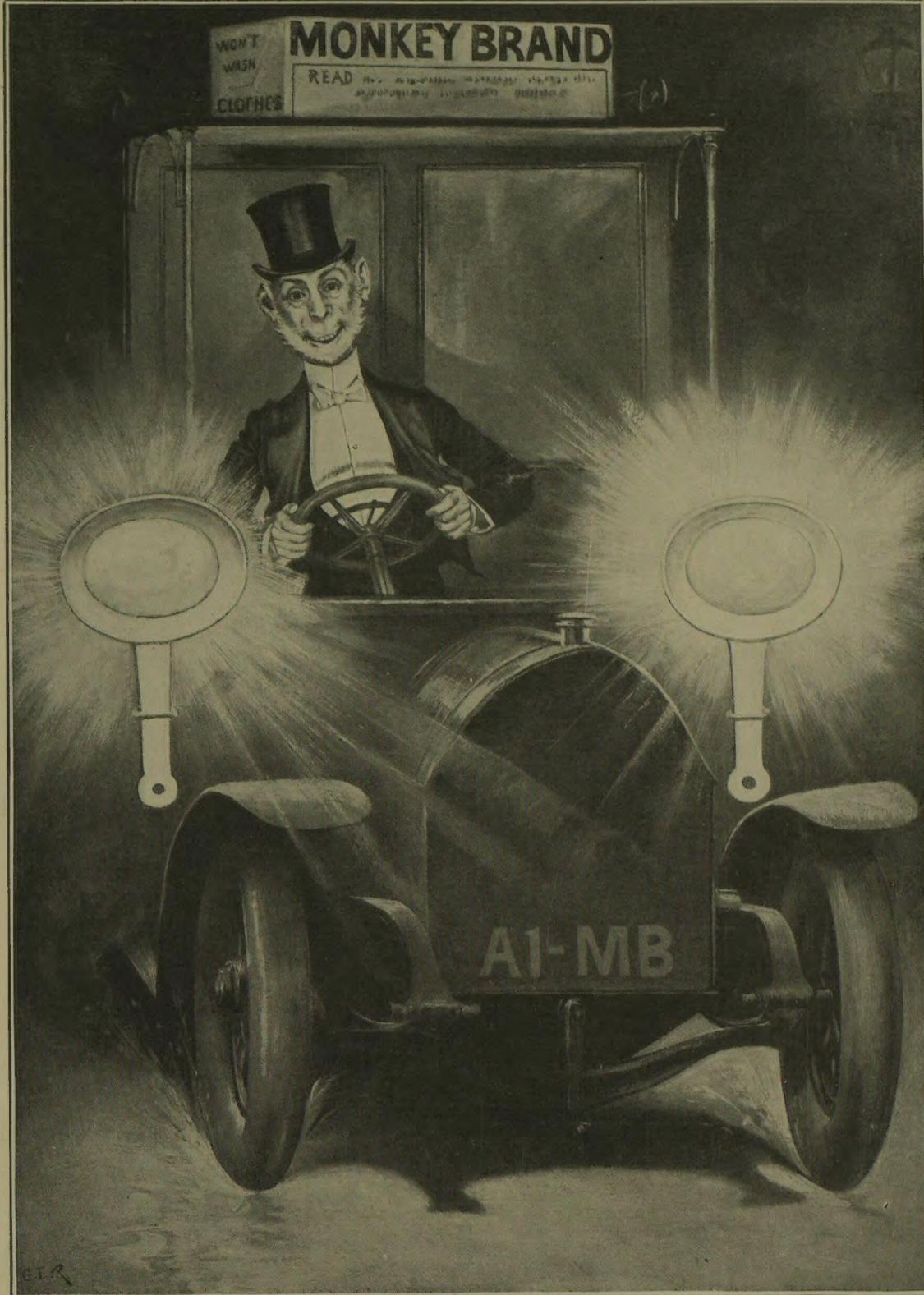
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

In the matter of taxation, and in view of the absurd and unequal scale of fees proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the *Autocar* has taken a referendum of its League members with regard to taxation by unit of horse-power rather than by classification. To put briefly the result of the votes sent in, which numbered thousands, no less than 94.5 per cent. are in favour of taxation by unit of horse-power. The upshot of this voting will be communicated to the Chancellor, and a proposed scale submitted, by which the total volume of the tax will be in no sense omitted, but the injustice of the present levies lightened to the owners of cars of betwixt-and-between horse-powers. It would appear that a very large number of motorists are in favour of the abolition of the fees and the substitution of an increased tax on petrol, as that would more nearly represent the usage of the car, and, consequently, the comparative wear-and-tear of the public roads.

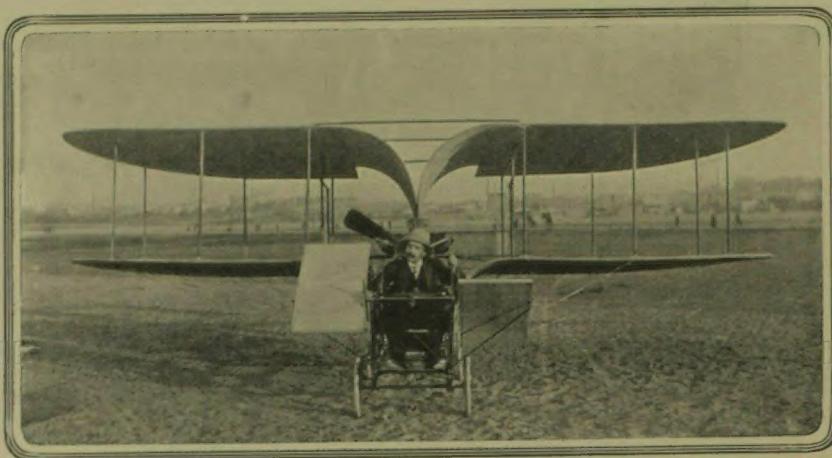
Equitable as this appears to be at first sight, it is not altogether desirable, as, in order to produce an equal amount of money, the tax per gallon of petrol would need to be raised another threepence, which would mean an increased charge of at least sevenpence. The case would be more nearly met by the imposition of the tax per unit of horse-power, as suggested. It would not appear that a flat rate could be allotted right through, as this would press too hard upon the low-powered cars, and not total enough in the case of the more powerful ones.

Although one hears but little of new sliding-sleeve, valveless engines to be

shown at Olympia in competition with the proved Silent Knight of the Daimler Company, yet there will be found a large addition to the number of *moteur bloc* engines shown last year. The bogey of bad castings,

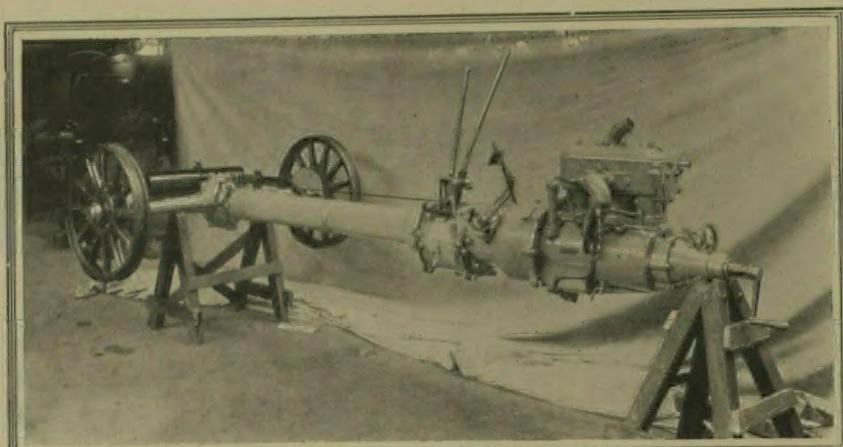
failure of one cylinder, and consequent necessity for the renewal of all, has been disposed of by the experiences of the past year. The pattern-maker and moulder has become so skilful in connection with these bewilderingly intricate castings that faults are the exception. This single objection being removed, the *moteur bloc* engine has everything to recommend it. Properly machined, absolute accuracy and dead parallelism of cylinders are assured. I had my attention drawn to a cylinder-boring job the other day, where, with a four-cylinder *moteur bloc* casting, every orifice required but one was bored on the one machine, and without removing the work from the one jig.

At times there arise Judges who would appear to be of the opinion that even motorists have something approaching equal rights with their fellow-subjects. In a case heard lately at the Newry Quarter Sessions (Ireland), wherein a motorist was sued for damages sustained by a horse which collided with the defendant's car, such horse not being attached to or driven in a vehicle, but led loose beside a cart, the solicitor who appeared for the defence, knowing the ways of some courts and feeling that he was leading a forlorn hope, though the justice of his case was as clear as day, remarked apologetically that the idea generally obtained that no matter what happened, or whose fault it was, the motorist was to blame. Thereupon Judge Orr, (more power to his elbow!) remarked that "motorists were as much entitled to the roads as other people." The motorist won his case. Oh, for a strain of Orr Judges and magistrates in our unclean counties!



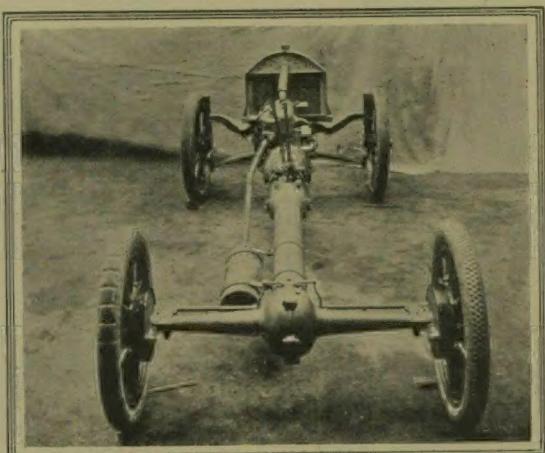
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE LITTLE DAMOZEL" AT WYNDHAM'S.

ALTHOUGH it is a rather curious amalgam of boisterous comedy, melodrama, and the drama of lachrymose sentiment, these elements prevailing one by one respectively in its three acts, Mr. Monckton Hoffe's new play, "The Little Damozel," should establish the fame of an author new to theatrical history, because there is just sufficient freshness and variety in its story to make it an acceptable entertainment, and to hold out promise of better work. It is certainly an odd mixture of styles. The first act, which is very much the brightest, introduces us to a Bohemian Society, which, though it is located at a café in Shaftesbury Avenue, would seem more at home in Berlin or Vienna than in London; still, whatever may be the proper setting for Papa Bartholdy and his fellow bandsmen, and Julie Alardy, the "fly" little damozel who is their pet, and the proprietor of the café, and the young rake who marries Julie for a consideration, to prevent her from suing a wealthy man-about-town for breach of promise—the whole set are made very much alive and also very lively. The second act contains the most telling situation of the play, for it shows Julie discovering the bargain of which she has been made the victim, and saying goodbye to the husband she has learned to love in a very torrent of indignation and scorching contempt. Truth to tell, there is not a good deal to be said in favour of either party to the wedding. Recklaw Poole, a scamp warned off the racecourse and ready for any roguery that does not involve imprisonment, is very angry because he finds that the man whom he has relieved from Julie's attentions is proposing to marry an old sweetheart of his; but he has not the smallest excuse for his wrath, inasmuch as he has been well paid for his job and has got a much better bargain than he deserved. The piece passes from the mood of the highest spirits to that of almost maudlin melancholy. But there is enough observation and movement in it to excuse the lack of uniformity in the playwright's methods, and the play is acted with a finish uncommon on our stage. Miss May Blayney, who at the heroine's first appearance merely suggests a rather self-possessed soubrette, shows unexpected depths of emotion in the scene in which the heroine insists on parting from her husband. Mr. Charles Hawtrey, as Recklaw Poole,

is the listless, insouciant Hawtrey we know so well in the opening act, and then suddenly rouses himself to indicate moods of indignation and penitence with a seriousness quite out of his ordinary line. Mr. Lyle, as the man of fast life who wants to settle down, and Mr. Arthur Playfair, as the owner of the café, both give us portraits that might be taken from life. And Mr. Vane-Tempest, for once getting a little outside of the ordinary comic character-part, strikes a note of sentiment as Fitzroy Lock that rings quite true. Altogether, the play is so well acted, and is so unshaken in its subject-matter, that, notwithstanding its mournful last act, it deserves to have a big vogue.

"THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE" AT THE ADELPHI.

The idea of Mr. Rann Kennedy's Adelphi play is very much that of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." That is to say, we see therein introduced into a *milieu* representative of modern society a character who expects from the people about him practice corresponding with their—Christian—ideals; we also see, as in Mr. Jerome's piece, the bulk of those who come under this stranger's influence submitting to it, and so being helped through a difficulty or to some reformation. Mr. Kennedy, however, has a different setting for his idea, that of a clergyman's family, and his stranger, instead of being the fellow-lodger of his associates, acts as butler at the vicarage. There are two threads to this story. One is concerned with the Vicar's relations with his working-man brother, whom his ambitious wife has persuaded him to neglect, with damage to his confidence in himself and his work. The other treats of this scamp's brother's meetings with his child, who has been permitted to idealise her father with all the pretty fancies of youth. The play, *qua* play, is well worked, and there are plenty of stirring passages of emotion and pathos. But, in point of fact, none of these persons on the stage seems very convincing; theirs is only a theatrical reality. Still, Mr. Guy Standing is so earnest as the Vicar, Miss Wynne-Mathison so intense as the clergyman's wife, Mr. J. H. Barnes so amusing in a purely burlesque way as the Bishop, Mr. Valentine so authoritative as the masterful "servant," Miss Gwendolyn Wynne so sweet and ingenuous as the little girl, and Mr. Henry Miller so gloriously breezy as the artist in drains, that the unquestioning type of playgoer will scarcely notice the story's lack of plausibility, and will be impressed, as he should be, by its leading idea.

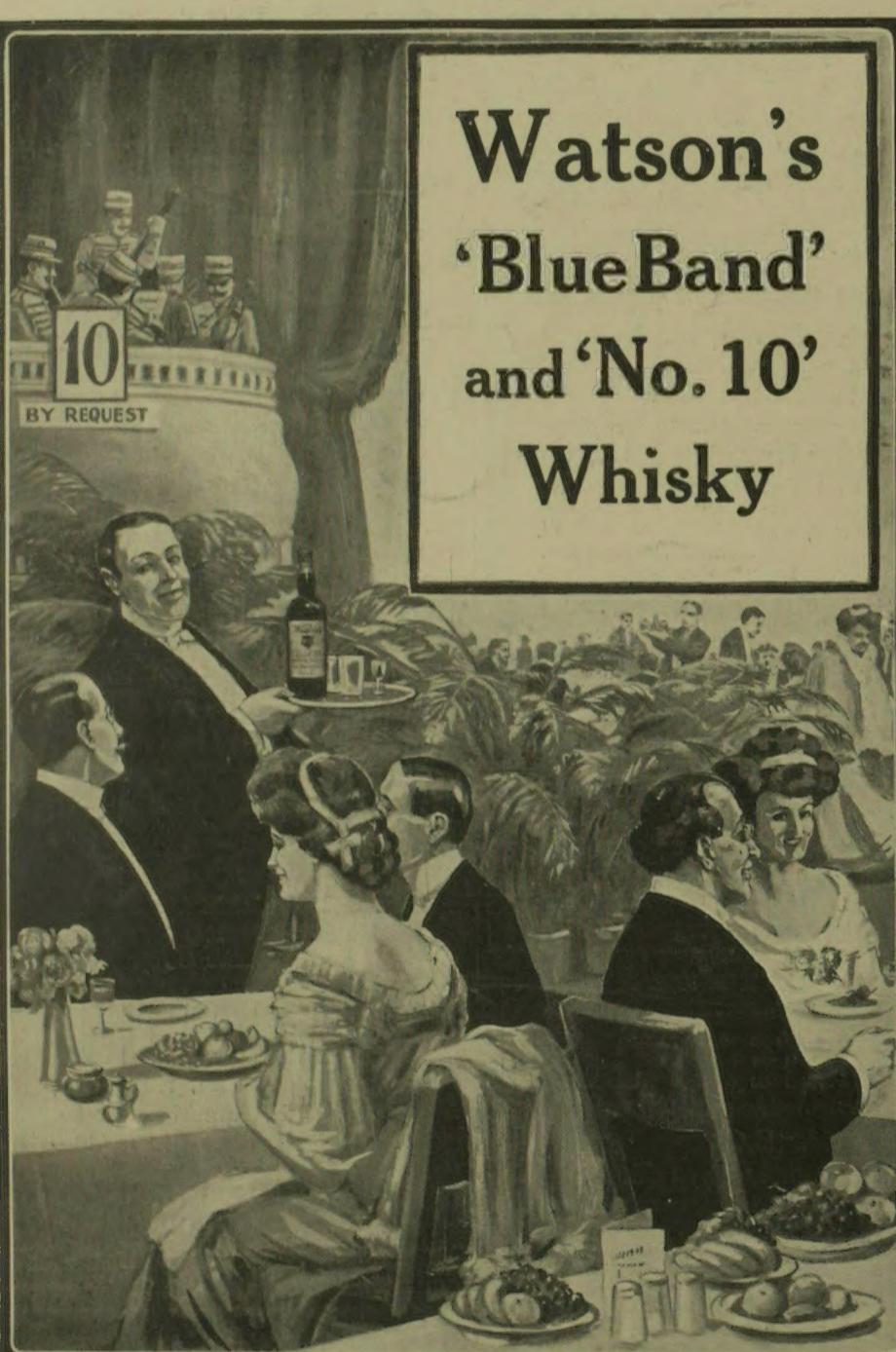
"THE NATURE BOOK."

(See Illustrations on "Science" Page.)

IF the public at large are not interested in nature-study, it cannot be said to be the fault of the publishing world. The volume before us—"The Nature Book," a Popular Description by Pen and Camera of the Delights and Beauties of the Open Air" (Cassell)—adds another to the many illustrated books which deal with open-air life, and seek to instruct the laity in the ways and works of animals and plants. All such works, excellent and beautifully illustrated as they certainly are, do not, of course, pretend to supply that knowledge of nature which a systematic study of zoology and botany is calculated to impart. The information given is necessarily limited in its scope, though the list of subjects dealt with in the volume under notice is a formidable one, including as it does papers ranging from "Nature in Town" to one on the "Magpie Moth and its Parasites"—this last, perhaps, a topic more fitted for a special treatise on entomology than for a book on nature-study at large. Such works are apt to convey information in a "scrappy" fashion. If the sops of knowledge thrown out are made the means to whet the appetite for sound, systematic study, good and well, but of this result of a perusal of even gorgeously illustrated books of the kind we entertain grave doubts. Some of the articles in this work require extension to make them truly instructive; those on "Sea-Firs," for example, do not adequately tell the history of zoophytes. The "Sea-Firs" might have been used as a text whereon a really instructive paper on these curious colonial organisms might have been written, and the same opinion may be expressed about the article on the Giant's Causeway. Regarding the general get-up of the book, high praise may be expressed. The type is clear, and the illustrations well executed. They are designed to show the beauty of nature, rather than to illustrate facts in natural history. To readers who wish to skim the topics which popular zoology and botany present for study, this volume will be attractive. Used as a means towards more serious study, it may prove useful, but in itself it can only encourage a *dilettante* spirit entirely apart from the work of the naturalist and observer. Still, many readers interested in nature have no time to go deeply into the subject, and among them the book should have a wide success.

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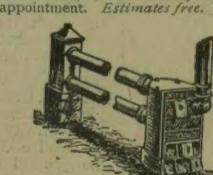


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